

## SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Catherine Seabe Examiner #: 11029 Date: 2/20/02  
 Art Unit: 37123 Phone Number 309-49416 Serial Number: 09/438,030  
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 3E116 Results Format Preferred (circle) PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

\*\*\*\*\*

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Methods for Reducing Distal Embolization

Inventors (please provide full names): Mir A. Imrany, Ketan P. Kuni, Ghulam-Raza

Zadun-Azizi

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 03/06/97

\*For Sequence Searches Only\* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

A method for treatment of an occlusion

- delivering an aspiration catheter with a guidewire ~~to~~ until both distal ends are proximal to the occlusion
- simultaneously crossing the site of the occlusion in a proximal to distal direction with the distal end of the guidewire and catheter while aspirating
- moving the distal end of the aspiration catheter back across the site of the occlusion in a distal to proximal direction while aspirating
- exchanging the guidewire for a guidewire having an occlusive device at the distal end
- positioning the occlusive device and activating the occlusive device

More generally ← \*\*

- aspirating an occlusive site in a vessel while passing a guidewire distally across the occlusive site.

\*\*\*\*\*

## STAFF USE ONLY

|   | Type of Search                                    | Vendors and cost where applicable          |
|---|---|--|
| Searcher: <u>JEANNE HARRIGAN</u>        | NA Sequence (#) _____                             | STN _____                                  |
| Searcher Phone #: <u>305-5934</u>       | AA Sequence (#) _____                             | Dialog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Searcher Location: <u>CP2-2008</u>      | Structure (#) _____                               | Questel/Orbit _____                        |
| Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>2-22</u>    | Bibliographic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Dr.Link _____                              |
| Date Completed: _____                   | Litigation _____                                  | Lexis/Nexis _____                          |
| Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>173</u> | Fulltext _____                                    | Sequence Systems _____                     |
| Clerical Prep Time: _____               | Patent Family _____                               | WWW/Internet _____                         |
| Online Time: <u>47</u>                  | Other _____                                       | Other (specify) _____                      |

February 25, 2002

TO: Catherine Serke, Art Unit 3763  
CP2, Room 3-E-16

FROM: Jeanne Horrigan, EIC-3700 *JH*

SUBJECT: Search Results for Serial #09/438030

Attached are the search results for the "Methods for Reducing Distal Embolilzation," including results of an inventor search in foreign patent databases, and prior art searches in foreign patent, medical, and general sci-tech non-patent databases.

The results are in two sections: one contains abstracts and bibliographic citations; the other has only titles, descriptors, or key words in context (I did not think that the material in this section sounded as relevant as the material in the abstracts section.) In the abstracts & bibliographic citations section, a row of asterisks marks the end of a search, including the search strategy, in a particular set of databases and the beginning of a new search in a different set of databases.

I tagged the items that seemed to me to be most relevant, but **I suggest that you review all of the results.**

Also attached is a "*Search Results Feedback Form*." Your feedback will help enhance our search services.

I hope these results are useful. Please let me know if you would like me to expand or modify the search or if you have any questions.

5/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
012078650 \*\*Image available\*\*  
W/I Acc No: 1998-495561/199842

Aspiration catheter for removing occlusions in saphenous vein grafts -  
has aspiration port connected to proximal end of main lumen and distal  
end tip made of more flexible material than rest of catheter body

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: BAGAOISAN C J; BLEAM J C; HA H V; KIM I J; LAM S; MUNI K P ;  
PATEL M R; ZADNO-AZIZI G ; IMRAN M

Number of Countries: 082 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 9839047 | A1   | 19980911 | WO 98US4494 | A    | 19980306 | 199842 B |
| US 5833644 | A    | 19981110 | US 96650464 | A    | 19960520 | 199901   |
|            |      |          | US 97812875 | A    | 19970306 |          |
| AU 9863477 | A    | 19980922 | AU 9863477  | A    | 19980306 | 199908   |
| EP 1011775 | A1   | 20000628 | EP 98907741 | A    | 19980306 | 200035   |
|            |      |          | WO 98US4494 | A    | 19980306 |          |
| US 6152909 | A    | 20001128 | US 96650464 | A    | 19960520 | 200063   |
|            |      |          | US 97812875 | A    | 19970306 |          |
|            |      |          | US 97813807 | A    | 19970306 |          |
|            |      |          | US 97813808 | A    | 19970306 |          |
|            |      |          | US 9826013  | A    | 19980219 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9826013 A 19980219; US 97812875 A  
19970306; US 97813807 A 19970306; US 97813808 A 19970306; US 96650464 A  
19960520

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9839047 A1 E 35 A61M-025/00  
Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU  
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR  
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM  
TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW  
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE  
IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW  
US 5833644 A A61M-031/00 CIP of application US 96650464  
AU 9863477 A Based on patent WO 9839047  
EP 1011775 A1 E A61M-025/00 Based on patent WO 9839047  
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE  
US 6152909 A A61M-025/00 CIP of application US 96650464  
CIP of application US 97812875  
CIP of application US 97813807  
CIP of application US 97813808  
CIP of patent US 5833644

Abstract (Basic): WO 9839047 A

An aspiration catheter has an aspiration port (18) connected to a  
main through lumen at the proximal end of an flexible tubular catheter  
body. A distal end tip (22) of the body is made of a more flexible  
material than the rest of the body. Also claimed are: (1) a catheter  
system including a valve communicating with the lumen of an aspiration  
catheter and a source of negative pressure connected to the valve and  
the lumen, and (2) a method of occluding a blood vessel using two  
catheters each with an occluding device at its distal end.

USE - The device is used for removing occlusions from saphenous vein grafts, coronary and carotid arteries, arteries above the aortic arch and very small blood vessels.

ADVANTAGE - The catheters are designed for rapid evacuation and ease of use.

Dwg.2/18

Derwent Class: B07; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/00; A61M-031/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/10

8/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013400371 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-572309/200053

Occlusion treating apparatus for containing and removing stenosis or occlusion in blood vessel, has holes formed to occlusive device which discharge fluid directed to occlusion

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N); BAGAOISAN C J (BAGA-I); HA H V (HAHV-I); MUNI K P (MUNI-I); PATEL M R (PATE-I); ZADNO-AZIZI G (ZADN-I)

Inventor: ZADNO-AZIZI G ; BAGAOISAN C J; HA H V; MUNI K P ; PATEL M R

Number of Countries: 092 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

| Patent No      | Kind | Date     | Applicat No   | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|----------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 200054673   | A1   | 20000921 | WO 2000US6906 | A    | 20000316 | 200053 B |
| AU 200037512   | A    | 20001004 | AU 200037512  | A    | 20000316 | 200101   |
| US 20010049517 | A1   | 20011206 | US 97813810   | A    | 19970306 | 200203   |
|                |      |          | US 97933816   | A    | 19970919 |          |
|                |      |          | US 99270150   | A    | 19990316 |          |
| EP 1164944     | A1   | 20020102 | EP 2000916404 | A    | 20000316 | 200209   |
|                |      |          | WO 2000US6906 | A    | 20000316 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99270150 A 19990316; US 97813810 A 19970306; US 97933816 A 19970919

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200054673 A1 E 57 A61B-017/22

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200037512 A A61B-017/22 Based on patent WO 200054673

US 20010049517 A1 A61M-031/00 CIP of application US 97813810  
CIP of application US 97933816

EP 1164944 A1 E A61B-017/22 Based on patent WO 200054673

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200054673 A1

NOVELTY - The occlusion treating apparatus has an inner wire (420) installed with an occlusive unit (422') at its distal end and pierced through an outer catheter (406). The occlusive device is inserted into a blood vessel up to the vicinity of the occlusion (410'), and is formed with holes (450) that discharge fluid e.g. saline solution directed towards the occlusion.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The fluid slowly removes portions of the

occlusion. The fluid is channeled into the occlusion device through the inner catheter. Preferably, the occlusive device can be e.g. inflatable balloons, filters or braids, or other mechanical devices.

USE - For containing and removing stenosis or occlusion including emboli e.g. thrombi, plaque in blood vessel e.g. carotid arteries and other arteries above aortic arch.

ADVANTAGE - Eliminates need for invasive treatment of occlusion, thus expediting treatment and reducing treatment cost. Reduces risk of patient. Eliminates need for using separate aspiration catheter.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic diagram of occlusion treating apparatus.

Outer catheter (406)  
Occlusion (410')  
Inner wire (420)  
Occlusive unit (422')  
Holes (450)  
pp; 57 DwgNo 27/35

Derwent Class: P31; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22; A61M-031/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-029/02

8/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012712406 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-518519/199943

Emboli containment when treating saphenous vein grafts, carotid or coronary arteries, etc.

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: ZADNO-AZIZI G

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 9942157 | A2   | 19990826 | WO 99US3546 | A    | 19990219 | 199943 B |
| AU 9928697 | A    | 19990906 | AU 9928697  | A    | 19990219 | 200003   |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9849712 A 19980327; US 9826106 A 19980219

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| WO 9942157 | A2   | E 88   | A61M-025/01 |              |

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9928697 A A61M-025/01 Based on patent WO 9942157

Abstract (Basic): WO 9942157 A2

NOVELTY - Emboli are contained within a working area of a blood vessel by using a guidewire (10) to deploy an occlusive device (20) downstream of the area.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(a) catheters being advanced along a guidewire to a working area. One catheter is withdrawn before a second catheter is advanced to the area;

(b) a therapy catheter (50) being advanced over the guidewire and then the occlusive device is actuated. Next the area is treated using a therapy device (52) on the distal end of the catheter;

(c) the catheter being replaced with an aspiration catheter for removing emboli from the area.

Preferred Features: The occlusion device is a mechanically deployed or self-expanding device or a balloon. The therapy catheter delivers drugs or ultrasonic vibrations.

USE - In exchanging catheters during emboli containment when treating saphenous vein grafts, carotid arteries, coronary arteries, etc. (claimed)

ADVANTAGE - Catheters can be exchanged quickly to minimize time blood vessel is occluded.

pp; 88 DwgNo 3A/52

Derwent Class: B07; P31; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/01

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/22; A61M-025/10

8/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012078567 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1998-495478/199842

Method of removing thrombus, embolism or other obstructions in carotid artery - using main and inner catheter that have occlusion device and therapy catheter for entering between to allow aspiration

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: BAGAOISAN C J; MUNI K P ; PATEL M; ZADNO-AZIZI G

Number of Countries: 080 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 9838930 | A1   | 19980911 | WO 98US4417 | A    | 19980306 | 199842 B |
| AU 9864501 | A    | 19980922 | AU 9864501  | A    | 19980306 | 199908   |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97933816 A 19970919; US 97813808 A 19970306

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| WO 9838930 | A1   | E   | 40 | A61B-017/22 |              |

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9864501 A A61B-017/22 Based on patent WO 9838930

Abstract (Basic): WO 9838930 A

A kit includes a main catheter (406) and an inner catheter (420) that each have an occlusion device (408, 422), a therapy catheter and an aspiration catheter. An occlusion (410) in a carotid artery is treated by using main and inner catheters as above to install occlusion devices on either side of the occlusion to define a working area. A therapy catheter then enters the area to treat the occlusion and subsequently removed. In different aspects: (1) The occlusion device on the main catheter which is on the proximal side of the occlusion is deactivated so blood can flow into the area and the area aspirated through the main catheter or an aspiration catheter; (2) An

intermediate catheter aspirates the area to remove particles and debris; (3) An internal carotid artery is treated as in (2) and an occlusion device on a second inner catheter is installed before the therapy catheter enters; (4) As (2) where the therapy catheter is a balloon angioplasty catheter.

USE - (Claimed) Removing thrombus, embolism or other obstructions from the carotid artery.

ADVANTAGE - The method is minimally invasive.

Dwg.17/21

Derwent Class: B07; P31; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/00

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2001/UD,UM &UP=200212

File 344:CHINESE PATENTS ABS APR 1985-2001/Dec

File 347:JAPIO Oct/1976-2001/Oct(Updated 020204)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200207

| Set       | Items    | Description                          |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| S1        | 99       | AU="IMRAN M":AU="IMRAN M A"          |
| S2        | 1        | AU="MUNI K"                          |
| S3        | 30       | AU="MUNI K P":AU="MUNI KETAN P"      |
| S4        | 34       | AU="ZADNO-AZIZI G":AU="ZADNOAZIZI G" |
| <b>S5</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>S1 AND S2:S3 AND S4</b>           |
| S6        | 20       | ASPIRATION() CATHETER?               |
| S7        | 4        | S1:S5 AND S6                         |
| <b>S8</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>S7 NOT S5</b>                     |

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20/TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
VASCULAR FILTERS WITH RADIOPAQUE MARKINGS

20/TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
STRUT DESIGN FOR AN OCCLUSION DEVICE

20/TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
LOW PROFILE FOR ANGIOPLASTY AND OCCLUSION CATHETER

20/TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
CATHETER SHAFT

20/TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
HOLLOW MEDICAL WIRES AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING SAME

20/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00825221

MEMBRANES FOR OCCLUSION DEVICE AND METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR REDUCING CLOGGING  
MEMBRANES POUR DISPOSITIF DE FILTRAGE ET PROCEDES ET APPAREIL REDUISANT LES  
OCCLUSIONS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

PERCUSURGE INC, 540 Oakmead Parkway, Sunnyvale, CA 94085, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

PATEL Mukund R, 427 Ridgefarm Drive, San Jose, CA 95123, US,  
MCGILL Scott A, 129 Hillview Avenue, Redwood City, CA 94062, US,  
ZADNO-AZIZI Gholam-Reza , 8213 Del Monte Avenue, Newark, CA 94560, US,  
ERRAZO Arlene L, 953 East Duane Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94085, US

Legal Representative:

ALTMAN Daniel E (agent), Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP, 620 Newport  
Center Drive, 16th floor, Newport Beach, CA 92660, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200158382 A2 20010816 (WO 0158382)  
Application: WO 2001US4457 20010209 (PCT/WO US0104457)  
Priority Application: US 2000181663 20000211; US 2000505554 20000217

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ  
CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility model) DM DZ EE  
EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN  
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ  
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ  
VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 14091

English Abstract

There is provided a filter for use with a vascular occlusion device of the type having an elongated shaft and a number of radially expandable struts located near a distal end of said shaft. The filter comprises a hollow body made of a flexible material, with a proximal end and a distal end, and a region of maximum widthwise dimension located between the proximal end and the distal end. The body tapers from the proximal end to the region of maximum widthwise dimension and from the region of maximum widthwise dimension to the distal end. A number of pores are formed in the body, and the pores being sized to prevent emboli from flowing past the distal end when the filter is employed in the vasculature of a patient. Also disclosed are a web for preventing formation of thrombus on the struts of a vascular occlusion device, and a method for removing accumulated emboli from a filter.

20/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00778916

OCCCLUSION OF A VESSEL

OCCCLUSION DE VAISSEAU

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

PERCUSURGE INC, 540 Oakmead Parkway, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

ZADNO-AZIZI Gholam-Reza , 8213 Del Monte Avenue, Newark, CA 94560, US

Legal Representative:

ALTMAN Daniel E, Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP, 16th Floor, 620

Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660, US  
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 200112104 A1 20010222 (WO 0112104)  
Application: WO 2000US21645 20000808 (PCT/WO US0021645)  
Priority Application: US 99374741 19990813  
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ  
CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility model) DM DZ EE  
EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN  
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ  
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ  
VN YU ZA ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM  
Publication Language: English  
Filing Language: English  
Fulltext Word Count: 9479  
English Abstract

A device for occluding a vessel employs one of a number of different expansion members joined to one or more elongate members. The expansion member may include a braid, one or more coils, ribs, a ribbon-like structure, a slotted tube, or a filter-like mesh. If the expansion member is enclosed by a suitable membrane, the device seals with the vessel wall to partially or completely occlude the vessel. A perforated membrane may be used to permit the perfusion of blood. The expansion member may be self-expanding, or it may be expanded by engaging it with one of the elongate members. Alternatively, the expansion member may be expanded by heating it.

20/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00510707

OCCLUSION OF A VESSEL  
OCCLUSION D'UN VAISSEAU  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
PERCUSURGE INC,  
Inventor(s):

ZADNO-AZIZI Gholam-Reza ,  
BAGAOISAN Celso J,  
PATEL Mukund R,  
MUNI Ketan P

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 9942059 A2 19990826  
Application: WO 99US3544 19990219 (PCT/WO US9903544)  
Priority Application: US 9826106 19980219  
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES  
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU  
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA  
UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT  
BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA  
GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
Publication Language: English  
Fulltext Word Count: 6236  
English Abstract

A device for occluding a vessel employs one of a number of different expansion members joined to one or more elongate members. The expansion member may include a braid, one or more coils, ribs, a ribbon-like structure, a slotted tube, or a filter-like mesh. If the expansion member is enclosed by a suitable membrane, the device seals with the vessel wall to partially or completely occlude the vessel. A perforated membrane may be used to permit the perfusion of blood. The expansion member may be self-expanding, or it may be expanded by engaging it with one of the elongate members. Alternatively, the expansion member may be expanded by heating it.

20/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00448582  
CATHETER SYSTEM FOR EMBOLI CONTAINMENT  
ENSEMBLE CATHETERS DE CONFINEMENT D'EMBOLUS  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
PERCUSURGE INC,

Inventor(s):  
ZADNO-AZIZI Gholam-Reza ,  
BAGAOISAN Celso J,  
MUNI Ketan P

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9839046 A1 19980911  
Application: WO 98US4485 19980306 (PCT/WO US9804485)  
Priority Application: US 97812570 19970306

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES  
FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD  
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ  
VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH  
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR  
NE SN TD TG

English Abstract

A multi- catheter (20, 22 and 24) emboli containment system is disclosed which is adapted to provide at least one pair of optimized paths (30 and 32) for irrigation and aspiration fluid flow. Through careful design of the cross-sectional area of these paths, the present system is able to be compactly utilized in even the smaller sized blood vessels. The catheter system itself is provided with occlusive devices (26 and 28) to form an emboli containment chamber in which irrigation and aspiration occur. The catheter system of the present invention provides an improved emboli containment and removal system which can be utilized in a wide range of vessel diameters. The system is easy to use and can quickly and efficiently evacuate the containment chamber.

20/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00448465  
INTRAVASCULAR ASPIRATION SYSTEM  
SYSTEME D'ASPIRATION INTRAVASCULAIRE  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
PERCUSURGE INC,  
Inventor(s):  
MUNI Ketan P ,

ZADNO-AZIZI Gholam-Reza

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9838929 A1 19980911

Application: WO 98US4366 19980306 (PCT/WO US9804366)

Priority Application: US 97813807 19970306

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES  
FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD  
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ  
VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH  
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR  
NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 8279

English Abstract

Catheters and method for the treatment of stenosis or an occlusion (56) in a blood vessel (5) in which an occlusive device (52) is first delivered and the occlusive device (52) activated at a site distal to the occlusion (56) to at least partially occlude the vessel (5) and create a working space surrounding the occlusion (56). A therapy catheter is then introduced to treat the occlusion (56) and a debris removal device (60) is delivered to aspirate debris (58) from the vessel (5). The need for a separate irrigation catheter and irrigation fluid is eliminated, which allows the procedure to be performed quickly and efficiently. The catheters and method are especially useful in the removal of occlusion from saphenous vein grafts, the coronary and carotid arteries, arteries above the aortic arch and vessels of similar size and pressure.

20/3,AB/11 (Item 11 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00403338

CATHETER FOR EMBOLI CONTAINMENT

CATHETER POUR SYSTEME DE CONFINEMENT D'EMBOLUS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

PERCUSURGE INC,

Inventor(s):

BAGAOISAN Celso J,

HA Hung V,

PATEL Mukund R,

ZADNO-AZIZI Gholam-Reza

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9744082 A2 19971127

Application: WO 97US8467 19970519 (PCT/WO US9708467)

Priority Application: US 96650464 19960520; US 97813023 19970306

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES  
FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN  
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU GH KE  
LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR  
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 9188

English Abstract

Disclosed herein is a catheter for use in an emboli containment system. In one embodiment, the catheter has a tubular body with a metallic braid construction. Two lumen extend through the tubular body, the lumen being in a side-by-side configuration. One of the lumen functions as an

inflation lumen, and is in fluid communication with an inflatable balloon mounted on the distal end of the catheter. The second lumen is adapted to receive other therapeutic catheters which comprise the emboli containment system.

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Feb W02

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020214,UT=20020207

| Set | Items | Description   |
|-----|-------|---|
| S1  | 1     | AU="IMRAM MIR A"  |
| S2  | 84    | AU="IMRAN MIR":AU="IMRAN MIR A"                           |
| S3  | 32    | AU="MUNI KETAN":AU="MUNI KETAN P"                         |
| S4  | 60    | AU="ZADNO AZIZI GHOLAM REZA":AU="ZADNO-AZIZI GHOLAM-REZA" |
| S5  | 0     | S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4                                   |
| S6  | 153   | S1:S4   |
| S7  | 679   | ASPIRATION (S) CATHETER?                                  |
| S8  | 14    | S6 AND S7   |
| S9  | 14    | IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)           |
| S10 | 14    | IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)                |
| S11 | 2     | PN="WO 9839047"   |
| S12 | 1     | PN="EP 1011775"   |
| S13 | 2     | PN="WO 200054673"   |
| S14 | 1     | PN="EP 1164944"   |
| S15 | 2     | PN="WO 9942157"   |
| S16 | 2     | PN="WO 9838930"   |
| S17 | 3     | S8 AND S11:S16  |
| S18 | 11    | S8, NOT S17   |
| S19 | 11    | IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)           |
| S20 | 11    | IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)                |

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4/6/1

10940673 20586182 PMID: 11202596

Visual vignette: Grave's disease.

Nov-Dec 2000

4/6/2

08758916 96342502 PMID: 8720209

Radiofrequency delivery through a cooled catheter tip allows the creation of larger endomyocardial lesions in the ovine heart.

Dec 1995

4/6/3

08231218 94359001 PMID: 8078179

Sudden deaths while on halofantrine treatments--a report of two cases from peshawar.

May 1994

4/6/4

07813868 93093683 PMID: 1459635

Cardioprotective effect of cromakalim (potassium channel opener) in isoproterenol induced myocardial infarction in rats.

Jul 1992

4/6/5

05678251 89217271 PMID: 3149682

The future streptococcal M. vaccine against rheumatic fever.  
Jul 1988

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05674358 88155861 PMID: 3126315  
BCG--a diagnostic tool in childhood tuberculosis.  
Nov 1987

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04831662 85063096 PMID: 6209679  
Automatic implantable cardioverter-defibrillator structural  
characteristics.  
Nov 1984

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04215352 81196920 PMID: 7231243  
Improving intramuscular pH needle electrode stability.  
Mar-Apr 1981

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04069987 83252973 PMID: 6869271  
The automatic implantable defibrillator: local ventricular bipolar  
sensing to detect ventricular tachycardia and fibrillation.  
Aug 1983

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04069065 83227852 PMID: 6858865  
Clinical evaluation of the internal automatic cardioverter-defibrillator  
in survivors of sudden cardiac death.  
Jun 1983

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03491906 80198911 PMID: 261628  
Opium administration to infants in Peshawar region of Pakistan.  
Jul-Dec 1979

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03355147 77049088 PMID: 136370  
Laparoscopy and some of its hazards.  
Feb 1976

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01774683 73080997 PMID: 4647389  
Priapism in sickle cell disease: report of five cases.  
Oct 1972

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01299787 72163910 PMID: 5067238  
"Blister cells". Association with pregnancy, sickle cell disease, and  
pulmonary infarction.  
Mar 27 1972

4/7/15  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
00757091 70014774 PMID: 5347181  
Combined procedure of aspiration termination and laparoscopic sterilization.

Steptoe PC; Imran M  
British medical journal (ENGLAND) Sep 27 1969, 3 (673) p751-2,  
ISSN 0007-1447 Journal Code: B4W  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Document type: Journal Article  
Record type: Completed  
Record Date Created: 19691206

7/6/7  
08978536 96255086 PMID: 8829558  
Positioning a right atrial air aspiration catheter using  
transesophageal echocardiography.  
Apr 1996

7/6/8  
08684321 96104626 PMID: 8533931  
Placement of a right atrial air aspiration catheter guided by  
transesophageal echocardiography.  
Dec 1995

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08660678 96071747 PMID: 7486162  
Evaluation of a double-lumen multiorifice catheter for resuscitation of  
swine from lethal venous air embolism .  
Nov 1995

7/6/10  
08552859 95329678 PMID: 7605964  
[The percutaneous treatment of surgical and catheter-angiographic  
vascular complications]  
Jun 1995

7/7/11  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
05022215 86238065 PMID: 3716719  
[The surgical treatment of pulmonary embolism]  
De chirurgische behandeling van het longembool.  
Bleyn J; Haenen L  
Acta chirurgica Belgica (BELGIUM) Mar-Apr 1986, 86 (2) p106-8,  
ISSN 0001-5458 Journal Code: OH8  
Languages: DUTCH  
Document type: Journal Article  
Record type: Completed  
Acute pulmonary embolism with major hemodynamic derangement may be  
treated by thrombolysis or surgically by direct pulmonary embolectomy under  
cardiopulmonary bypass or by a transvenous method with a steerable  
aspiration catheter unit. The key to success in massive pulmonary embolism  
is a quick and correct diagnosis while the vital haemodynamic parameters  
are maintained by supportive means.  
Record Date Created: 19860627

7/7/13  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
00841870 70163141 PMID: 5439685  
Treatment of massive pulmonary embolism with pulmonary artery aspiration  
employing cardiopulmonary bypass. An experimental study.

Taguchi K; Okumori M; Kay JH  
Journal of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery (UNITED STATES) May 1970,  
59 (5) p645-54, ISSN 0022-5223 Journal Code: K9J  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Document type: Journal Article  
Record type: Completed  
Record Date Created: 19700603

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Feb w3

| Set       | Items     | Description                |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| S1        | 14        | AU="IMRAN M":AU="IMRAN MA" |
| S2        | 1         | AU="AZIZI G"               |
| S3        | 0         | S1 AND S2                  |
| <b>S4</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>S1:S2</b>               |
| S5        | 53        | ASPIRATION() CATHETER?     |
| S6        | 61422     | EMBOLI?                    |
| <b>S7</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>S5 AND S6</b>           |

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29/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 94)  
DIALOG(R) File 94:JICST-EPlus  
(c)2002 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.  
02813516 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0776520 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E  
Therapy for Acute Pulmonary Embolism in Patients with Contraindication  
for Thrombolysis .  
INOUE ICHIRO (1); TAKANASHI ATSUSHI (1); FUKUDA YUKIHIRO (1); SAKAI KEN'YA  
(1); SUENAGA KENJI (1); WAKAMOTO ATSUO (1); FUJIOKA YOSHIMI (1);  
KAWAMOTO YUKIHIKO (1); HAMASAKI OSAMU (1)  
(1) Koritsumiyoshichuobyo  
Myakkangaku(Journal of Japanese College of Angiology), 1996, VOL.36,NO.8,  
PAGE.427-430, FIG.2, TBL.1, REF.17  
JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0216BAD ISSN NO: 0387-1126  
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.2-089  
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication  
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication  
ABSTRACT: Strategy for treatment of acute pulmonary thromboembolism in  
patients with contraindication for thrombolysis were analyzed.  
Eighteen cases of pulmonary thromboembolism were classified into two  
groups: Group I (n=8); contraindication for thrombolysis and Group II  
(n=10); received with thrombolysis . Group I consisted of 6 patients  
with acute cerebral hemorrhage or craniotomy and 2 elderly patient.  
**Group I received the clot aspiration by a large lumen-guiding  
catheter , the mechanical clot fragmentation by a guidewire , and  
the percutaneous implantation of inferior vena cava filter.** Success  
rates of the clot aspiration , the mechanical clot fragmentation,  
and the implantation of filter were 50%, 100%, and 100%, respectively.  
Thrombolytic therapy with urokinase was performed in Group II.  
Although there was no difference in the systolic pulmonary pressure  
(50.+-.16 in Group I vs 52.+-.9mmHg in Group II), the normalization  
time of pulmonary pressure was shorter in Group II than that in Group I  
(0.8.+-.0.7 vs 2.1.+-.1.2 days). In conclusion, the clot aspiration  
by the guide catheter , the mechanical clot fragmentation by the  
guidewire , and the percutaneous implantation of the inferior vena cave

filter should be firstly considered in patients with contraindication for thrombolysis therapy. (author abst.)

29/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 94)  
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus  
(c)2002 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.  
02216643 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0909092 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E  
Strategy of Treatment for Acute Massive Pulmonary Embolism in Patients with Contraindication for Thrombolysis .  
INOUE ICHIRO (1); TAKANASHI ATSUSHI (1); INOUE TOSHIAKI (1); YAMAUCHI RYO (1); KODAMA NOBUYA (1); TERADA MITSUKAZU (1); HATA JIRO (1); YOSHIDA YASUHIRO (1); WAKAMOTO ATSUKO (1)  
(1) Miyoshichuobyoin  
Myakkangaku(Journal of Japanese College of Angiology), 1994, VOL.34,NO.10, PAGE.875-879, FIG.4, TBL.1, REF.14  
JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0216BAD ISSN NO: 0387-1126  
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.12-089  
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper  
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication  
ABSTRACT: Therapeutic methods of acute pulmonary embolism in patients with contraindication for thrombolysis were analyzed. Ten cases of pulmonary embolism were classified into two groups: Group I (n=5); contraindication for thrombolysis and Group II (n=5); received with thrombolysis . Group I consisted of 4 patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage and 1 elderly patient. There were no differences in the age and the symptoms of onset. Group I received the clot aspiration by a large lumen-guiding catheter , the mechanical clot fragmentation by a guidewire , and the percutaneous implantation of inferior vena cava filter. Success rates of the clot aspiration , the mechanical clot fragmentation, and the implantation of filter were 25%, 100%, and 100%, respectively. Thrombolytic therapy with urokinase (mean dose 34.2+-.12.5 million units) was performed in Group II. Although there was no difference in the systolic pulmonary pressure (52.2+-.6.8 in Group I vs 50.4+-.4.5mmHg in Group II), the normalization time of pulmonary pressure was shorter in Group II than that in Group cardiac arrest unresponsive to cardiopulmonary resuscitation before treatment and one case in Group II was died of multiple organ failure. The other cases in both groups were discharged without reattack of pulmonary embolism . **In conclusion, the clot aspiration by the guide catheter , the mechanical clot fragmentation by the guidewire , and the percutaneous implantation of the inferior vena cava filter should be considered in patients with contraindication for thrombolysis therapy.** (author abst.)

29/3,AB/13 (Item 13 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
07581543 92263893 PMID: 1585709  
[Transluminal coronary extraction atherectomy. Method, acute results, angiographic and clinical follow-up]  
Transluminale koronare Extraktionsatherektomie. Methode, Akutergebnisse, angiographischer und klinischer Verlauf.  
Pizzulli L; Kohler U; Manz M; Luderitz B  
Medizinische Univ.-Klinik, Innere Medizin-Kardiologie, Bonn.  
Zeitschrift fur Kardiologie (GERMANY) Mar 1992, 81 (3) p133-9,

ISSN 0300-5860 Journal Code: XW7

Languages: GERMAN

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Transluminal coronary extraction-endarterectomy is an alternative interventional approach for treatment of coronary artery disease. The atherectomy system consists of a catheter assembly including a cutter and torque tube which is rotated at a relatively low rate of 750 rotations per minute, when introduced to the coronary artery over a guide - wire via a guiding catheter. Excised tissue is withdrawn from the coronary artery by suction applied through the catheter by means of an attached vacuum bottle. We report acute results in 18 patients and the clinical outcome of 14 patients who up to now underwent angiographic follow-up catheterization after 6 months. Initial angiographic success (residual stenosis less than 50%) using TEC-atherectomy alone was obtained in 6/18 patients (33%), 11/18 patients (60%) required additional PTCA in order to achieve primary success (9/18) or to treat total occlusion (2/18) after TEC-atherectomy. Major complications consisted in 1-vessel perforation with non-Q-wave-infarction but no need of surgical intervention and 2 occlusions due to dissection (treated with PTCA). 14 patients underwent angiographic follow-up (6 months) and restenosis (greater than 50%) was confirmed in 7 patients (50%). Considering the low primary success rate of TEC-atherectomy alone and the tendency to high restenosis rate, we cannot recommend it as an alternative to conventional PTCA in general clinical practice. Further studies should be designed to directly compare TEC-atherectomy to PTCA in specific patient subgroups (e.g. bypass grafts, intraluminal thrombus, diffuse disease) in order to define the role of this interventional device.

29/3,AB/14 (Item 14 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

06937931 94084178 PMID: 1341611

Interventional angiology.

Mahler F; Do DD; Triller J

Department of Medicine, Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland.

European journal of medicine (FRANCE) Sep 1992, 1 (5) p295-301,

ISSN 1165-0478 Journal Code: BYE

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Record type: Completed

Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty in peripheral artery occlusive disease by balloon catheters is the standard method in interventional angiology. For almost twenty years it has been recommended in the aorto-iliac region for arterial stenoses, and in the femoro-popliteal arteries for stenoses and short occlusions. Due to progress in technology of catheters and guide wires, a primary success rate of more than 90% is to be expected with favourable angiographic conditions. The long-term patency rate of some 90% on the aorto-iliac level exceeds that of 70-90% on the femoro-popliteal level. The patency rate decreases with increasing complexity of the lesions. Subacute/acute occlusions of the femoro-popliteal arteries by thrombosis or embolism are treated successfully in 80% of cases by catheter - thrombolysis and/or thrombus aspiration combined with percutaneous transluminal angioplasty if necessary. Several new techniques are under clinical evaluation, such as laser angioplasty, rotational catheters, atherectomy catheters and stents. Their application in clinical routine has up to now not been

justified except for special situations such as obtaining biopsy material by Simpson catheter or maintenance of patency in balloon resistant lesions by stents. / \

29/3,AB/15 (Item 15 from file: 73)  
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE  
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.  
05088810 EMBASE No: 1992229026

**Aspiration thrombectomy for removal of coronary thrombus**

Reeder G.S.; Lapeyre A.C.; Edwards W.D.; Holmes Jr. D.R.  
Division of Cardiovascular Diseases, Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation, 200  
First Street SW, Rochester, MN 55905 United States  
American Journal of Cardiology ( AM. J. CARDIOL. ) (United States) 1992  
, 70/1 (107-110)  
CODEN: AJCDA ISSN: 0002-9149  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

29/3,AB/16 (Item 16 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
07498983 92108389 PMID: 1837172  
[Interventional angiography]  
Interventionelle Angiologie.  
Mahler F; Do D; Triller J  
Angiologisch-gefasschirurgische Poliklinik, Medizinischen Universitätskli  
nik, Inselspital Bern.  
Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift (SWITZERLAND) Dec 28 1991,  
121 (51-52) p1931-5, ISSN 0036-7672 Journal Code: UEI  
Languages: GERMAN  
Document type: Journal Article  
Record type: Completed

Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) by balloon catheters is the standard method in interventional angiology. It is recommended in the aorto-iliac region for arterial stenoses, and in the femoro-popliteal arteries for stenoses and short occlusions. Due to progress in technology of catheters and guide wires, a primary success rate of more than 90% is to be expected with favorable angiographic conditions. The long-term patency rate of some 90% on the aorto-iliac level exceeds that of 70-90% on the femoro-popliteal level, with the patency rate decreasing with increasing complexity of the lesions. Subacute/acute occlusions of the femoro-popliteal arteries are treated successfully in 80% by catheter - thrombolysis and/or thrombus aspiration. Several new techniques are under clinical evaluation, such as laser angioplasty, rotational catheters, atherectomy catheters and stents. Their application in clinical routine has up to now not been justified except for special situations such as obtaining biopsy material by Simpson catheter or maintenance of patency in balloon resistant lesions by stents.

29/3,AB/21 (Item 21 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
05484710 89367897 PMID: 2528169  
New reperfusion devices: the Kensey catheter, the atherolytic reperfusion wire device, and the transluminal extraction catheter.  
Wholey MH; Jarmolowski CR  
Department of Radiological Sciences and Diagnostic Imaging, Shadyside Hospital, Pittsburgh, PA 15232.

Radiology (UNITED STATES) Sep 1989, 172 (3 Pt 2) p947-52, ISSN 0033-8419 Journal Code: QSH  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Document type: Journal Article  
Record type: Completed

Substantial interest exists in the development of reperfusion and recanalization devices that would aid in the management of both peripheral vascular and coronary artery occlusive disease. Several of these devices are now in multicenter investigative trials. The atherolytic reperfusion wire incorporates a 0.035-inch guide wire with a modified tip to recanalize the lumen through the totally obstructed vascular segment. Clinical experience in the initial 12 patients has been successful. The Kensey catheter, a high-speed rotational recanalization device, has been used in 110 patients in a multicenter trial. Technical success has been reported in 77% of the patients and clinical success in 55% of the patients, with follow-up periods of 3 months to 1 year. **The transluminal extraction catheter (TEC) is a torque-controlled atherectomy catheter that incorporates an aspiration device into a distal rotational cutter.** Consequently, distal embolization has not been a clinical problem in the 95 patients treated with the TEC catheter for peripheral vascular disease. Technical success has been accomplished in 87 (92%) patients. Three-month follow-up studies in 16 patients showed that restenosis occurred in four, two of whom had undergone combined atherectomy and angioplasty.

29/3,AB/22 (Item 22 from file: 73)  
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE  
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.  
03751103 EMBASE No: 1988200539

Use of a flexible, 22-gauge trocar needle and an obturator for obstructed drainage catheter exchange  
McLellan G.L.

Department of Radiology, University Hospital of Jacksonville, University of Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32209 United States  
American Journal of Roentgenology ( AM. J. ROENTGENOL. ) (United States) 1988, 151/3 (521-522)

CODEN: AJROA ISSN: 0361-803X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Herein is described a method for the exchange of obstructed catheters by using a flexible, 20-cm, 22-gauge trocar cannula set (Cook, Bloomington, IN) to penetrate the catheter wall near the obstruction. Access is maintained by placing a 0.018-in. (0.45-mm) mandrel guidewire through the needle cannula into the drainage site.

29/3,AB/23 (Item 23 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
06121629 86017678 PMID: 4048468

Spiral exchange cannula for the occluded drainage catheter .

McCain AH; Vucinich JL; Hawkins J; Hawkins IF

Radiology (UNITED STATES) Nov 1985, 157 (2) p543-4, ISSN 0033-8419  
Journal Code: QSH

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

A technique for exchange of occluded drainage catheters or

placement of two guide wires into a target using a spiral exchange cannula is described. A spiral exchange cannula with a preloaded sheath and threads at the distal end is "screwed" into the drainage catheter, and the sheath is advanced over the catheter. This method prevents dislodgment of the drainage catheter and also permits easy catheter exchange when the lumen of the drainage catheter is occluded.

29/3,AB/24 (Item 24 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
04543331 84150633 PMID: 6702700  
Chronic percutaneous pericardial drainage with modified pigtail catheters in children.  
Lock JE; Bass JL; Kulik TJ; Fuhrman BP  
American journal of cardiology (UNITED STATES) Apr 1 1984, 53 (8)  
p1179-82, ISSN 0002-9149 Journal Code: 3DQ  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Document type: Journal Article  
Record type: Completed

To determine the safety and efficacy of chronic percutaneous pericardial drainage in children, pigtail catheters were inserted over curved guidewires under fluoroscopic control into the pericardial space in 7 consecutive children with pericardial effusion. Pericardiocentesis was therapeutic (for tamponade) in 1 child, diagnostic in 4 and both therapeutic and diagnostic in 2. The children were 0.5 to 16 years old and weighed 5 to 65 kg. Underlying diagnoses included cancer (3 children), congenital heart disease (2 children) and immunodeficiency and hemolytic uremic syndrome (1 each). When unmodified pigtail catheters, designed for angiography, were used (as in the first 3 children), either the catheters clotted within 36 hours, necessitating operative pericardial drainage, or repeated heparin infusions were required to keep the catheter patent. However, when 8Fr catheters were modified by placing 0.050-inch side holes along the distal shaft, the catheters remained patent and effectively drained the pericardial space for 3 to 7 days. Heparin infusion was not required, no child managed with the modified catheters required subsequent drainage and no complications occurred. In conclusion, percutaneous pericardial drainage is safe, even in small children, and can be effective chronically if catheters with large drainage holes are used.

33/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
10194740 99303007 PMID: 10376514  
An embolization containment device.  
Oesterle SN; Hayase M; Baim DS; Teirstein PS; Ramee SR; Whitlow PL; Webb J; Virmani R  
Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston 02114, USA. oesterle.stephen@mgh.harvard.edu  
Catheterization and cardiovascular interventions (UNITED STATES) Jun 1999, 47 (2) p243-50, ISSN 1522-1946 Journal Code: DBF  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Document type: Journal Article  
Record type: Completed

A coaxial catheter system for containment of distal embolization is described. Utilizing a novel 0.014" hypotube with a distal elastomeric occlusion balloon, the PercuSurge GuardWire functions as a guidewire while trapping distal embolization resulting from more proximal

intervention. The particulate debris is evacuated with a single operator exchange aspiration catheter (Export catheter) prior to deflation of the distal occlusion balloon. This animal study confirmed the feasibility of concept. The system was easily delivered through tortuous coronary anatomy. The GuardWire served as an adequate rail for delivery of dilatation balloons and a multitude of stents. There was no evidence of deep wall damage from low-pressure inflation and apposition of the distal occlusion balloon.

Record Date Created: 19990729

33/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
10187020 99315470 PMID: 10385493  
Prevention of distal embolization during saphenous vein graft lesion angioplasty. Experience with a new temporary occlusion and aspiration system. Carlino M; De Gregorio J; Di Mario C; Anzuini A; Airolidi F; Albiero R; Briguori C; Dharmadhikari A; Sheiban I; Colombo A  
Istituto Scientifico San Raffaele, Centro Cuore Columbus, Milan, Italy.  
Circulation (UNITED STATES) Jun 29 1999, 99 (25) p3221-3, ISSN 0009-7322 Journal Code: DAW  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Document type: Journal Article  
Record type: Completed.

BACKGROUND: Repeat coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) is associated with a high morbidity and mortality, rendering percutaneous treatment of saphenous vein graft (SVG) lesions an attractive alternative. However, percutaneous interventions of degenerated SVGs carries high risk of distal embolization. METHODS AND RESULTS: This study reports our initial experience with the PercuSurge GuardWire, a new device developed to prevent embolization during treatment of degenerated SVG. This device consists of a 190-cm-long, hollow 0.014-in guidewire with a central lumen connected to a distal occlusion balloon. A dedicated inflation device (the MicroSeal Adapter) was used to inflate the distal balloon and maintain complete lumen occlusion during balloon dilatation and stent implantation. A monorail aspiration catheter, connected to a vacuum syringe, was used to evacuate atherosclerotic and thrombotic debris. Angioplasty with stent implantation was performed in 15 degenerated SVGs (18 lesions). Procedural success was achieved in all patients with normal postprocedure flow (Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction grade 3). No distal embolization was observed. There were no major in-hospital adverse clinical events, including Q-wave /or non-Q-wave myocardial infarction, emergency CABG, or death. All patients were asymptomatic at discharge. CONCLUSIONS: This preliminary series supports the feasible use of the PercuSurge GuardWire for retrieval of plaque debris and prevention of embolization in degenerated SVGs. The good tolerance of temporary occlusions without angiographic or clinical evidence of distal embolization represents encouraging early findings.

Record Date Created: 19990716

33/7/5 (Item 3 from file: 73)  
DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE  
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.  
10758209 EMBASE No: 2000228772  
Carotid stenting with cerebral protection: First clinical experience using the PercuSurge GuardWire system  
Henry M.; Amor M.; Henry I.; Klonaris C.; Chati Z.; Masson I.; Kownator

S.; Luizy F.; Hugel M.

Dr. M. Henry, UCCF, Polyclinique, 7 rue Parmentier, 54270 Essey-les-Nancy  
France

AUTHOR EMAIL: henry.amor@wanadoo.fr

Journal of Endovascular Surgery ( J. ENDOVASC. SURG. ) (United States)  
1999, 6/4 (321-331)

CODEN: JESUF ISSN: 1074-6218

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 36

Purpose: **To study the feasibility and safety of carotid angioplasty and stenting using a new cerebral protection device that temporarily occludes the distal internal carotid artery (ICA).** Methods: Forty-eight high-risk patients (39 men, mean age 69.1 +/- 8 years, range 54 to 86) with 53 ICA stenoses underwent percutaneous angioplasty and stenting via the femoral approach under cerebral protection afforded by a 0.014-inch GuardWire balloon occlusion device. Mean stenosis was 82.1% +/- 9.65% (range 70 to 96) and mean lesion length was 16.0 +/- 7.5 mm (range 6 to 50). Thirty-three (62%) lesions were calcified, and 38 (72%) were ulcerated. Thirty-two (60%) of the lesions were asymptomatic. With the occlusion balloon inflated in the distal ICA, the lesion was dilated and stented. The area was cleaned by aspiration and flushed via an aspiration catheter advanced over the wire. Blood samples were collected from the external carotid artery (ECA) and analyzed to measure the size and number of particles collected. Computed tomography and neurological examinations were performed the day after the procedure. Results: Immediate technical success was achieved in all patients with the implantation of 38 Palmaz stents, 8 Expander stents, and 11 Wallstents. Carotid occlusion was well tolerated in all patients but 1 who had multiple, severe carotid lesions and poor collateralization. Mean cerebral flow occlusion time was 346 +/- 153 seconds during predilation and 303 +/- 143 seconds during stent placement. Total mean flow occlusion time was 542 +/- 243 seconds. One immediate neurological complication (transient amaurosis) occurred in a patient who had an anastomosis between the external carotid (EC) and ICA territories. Debris was removed in all patients with a mean 0.8-mm diameter catheter. Conclusion: Cerebral protection with the GuardWire device is easy, safe, and effective in protecting the brain from cerebral embolism. Larger studies are warranted.

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Feb W3

File 144:Pascal 1973-2002/Feb W4

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/Feb W3

File 6:NTIS 1964-2002/Mar W1

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2002/Feb W4

File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2002/Feb W4

File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2002/Jan

File 238:Abs. in New Tech & Eng. 1981-2002/Feb

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2002/Feb W3

File 77:Conference Papers Index 1973-2002/Jan

File 73:EMBASE 1974-2002/Feb W3

File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Feb W4

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec

File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2002/Jan W2

File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2002/Feb

Set Items Description

S1 12984 GUIDEWIRE? OR GUIDE()WIRE? ?

S2 196510 ASPIRAT?  
 S3 64367 SUCTION?  
 S4 376322 DRAIN?  
 S5 426748 CATHETER?  
 S6 230069 EMBOL?  
 S7 451895 OCCLU?  
 S8 1054 ATHEROEMBOL?  
 S9 942288 THROMB?  
 S10 147211 CLOT? ? OR CLOTT???  
 S11 294459 STENOSIS OR STENOTIC  
 S12 875207 VESSEL? ?  
 S13 3112440 VASCULA?  
 S14 800304 VENOUS OR VENA OR VEIN? ?  
 S15 1923192 ARTERY OR ARTERI???  
 S16 490 S1 AND S2:S4 AND S5  
 S17 1777952 S6:S11  
 S18 5310663 S12:S15  
 S19 145 S16 AND S17  
 S20 12015 S2:S4(5N)S5  
 S21 58 S19 AND S20  
 S22 35 RD (unique items)  
 S23 145 S19  
 S24 85 RD (unique items)  
 S25 17 S24/2002 OR S24/2001 OR S24/2000  
 S26 14 S24/1999 OR S24/1998  
 S27 54 S24 NOT S25:S26  
 S28 26 S27 AND S22  
**S29 26 Sort S28/ALL/PY,D**  
 S30 504 S2(N)S5  
 S31 11 S1 AND S30  
 S32 11 S31 NOT S29  
**S33 6 RD (unique items)**  
 \*\*\*\*\*

20/3,AB,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 636)  
 DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
 01248089 Supplier Number: 41306933  
**ROTARY CATHETER FOR HEART ATTACK TREATMENT**  
 Biomedical Materials, pN/A  
 May, 1990  
 Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
 Document Type: Newsletter; Trade  
 Word Count: 403

... system for cutting and removing an obstruction. It can be inserted and rotated over a guidewire and transmits rotation and torque to a tubular blade attached to its distal end from...  
 ...material, says Shiber. The cut material can be removed through a central channel within the catheter by means of a suction pump. The rotary catheter could be produced in sizes down to around 1 mm in diameter and up to...  
 ...effectively intervening when a patient is having a heart attack caused by a fresh blood clot formed on an atherosclerotic plaque which has developed over several years...

22/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
04873468 Supplier Number: 47167447  
Retrograde approach for UPJ obstruction stands test of time  
Watson, Fiona  
Urology Times, p8  
March, 1997  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 653

... the ureter, and facilitates passage of the ureteroresectoscope.'  
The stent is replaced with a superstiff guidewire at the beginning  
of the procedure. The wire is insulated with an open-end ureteral catheter  
to prevent electrocautery injury to the ureter. The catheter acts as a  
continuous drainage system from the renal pelvis once the wire is  
removed. The insulated ureteroresectoscope, allowing use...

22/3,AB,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
08829914 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18518370 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
MEDTECH INNOVATION RAISES \$1.2 BILLION ON U.S. MARKETS - CLINICA WORLD  
MEDICAL DEVICE & DIAGNOSTIC NEWS -  
PR Newswire, p725NYTH083  
July 25, 1996  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 334 LINE COUNT: 00034

... for gynecological procedures featured prominently, including  
Imagyn's MicroSpan microhysteroscopy system, FemRx' Opera Star tissue  
aspirating resectoscope and Conceptus' transcervical micro- catheter and  
guidewire systems to access the Fallopian tubes.  
Clinica's review of medtech IPOs is published in...

22/3,AB,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals  
(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00047003  
Copyright (C) 1989 American Medical Association  
Catheter Aspiration for Simple Pneumothorax; Experience With 114 Patients  
( PAPERS READ BEFORE THE 96TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN SURGICAL  
ASSOCIATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF, NOV 14-16, 1988)  
DELIUS, RALPH E.; OBEID, FAROUCK N.; HORST, H. MATHILDA; SORENSSEN, VICTOR  
J.; FATH, JOHN J.; BIVINS, BRACK A.  
Archives of Surgery  
July, 1989; 124: 833-836  
LINE COUNT: 00199 WORD COUNT: 02750  
ABSTRACT: Between 1983 and 1987, 114 adult patients with 131  
pneumothoraces were treated utilizing catheter aspiration for simple  
**pneumothorax as an alternative to tube thoracostomy.** The causes of simple  
pneumothorax were as follows: 79 needle-induced, 36 spontaneous, and 16  
traumatic. Thirty-eight of the pneumothoraces were small (<20% of volume),  
55 were moderate (20% to 40% of volume), 36 were large (>40% of volume),  
and 2 were of unknown size. Overall, catheter aspiration for simple  
pneumothorax was successful in 90 patients (69%). The success rate was 75%  
with needle-induced, 53% with spontaneous, and 75% with traumatic

pneumothoraces. Small pneumothoraces were successfully managed with catheter aspiration for simple pneumothorax in 87% of patients, moderate-sized in 60%, and large in 61%. There were three complications (2.3%), including one hemothorax and two retained sheared catheter tips. The average cost per patient was \$ 868 for catheter aspiration, and \$ 6402 for a tube thoracostomy. These data support catheter aspiration as a safe, cost-effective, and successful technique for managing simple pneumothorax. ... met the entry criteria were treated according to the CASP protocol outlined in Fig 1.

Catheter aspiration for simple pneumothorax was carried out as a sterile procedure in the emergency department. The...

... the superior rib margin cephalad at approximately 60 degrees into the pleural space. A soft guide wire was then advanced through the needle. An 8F radiopaque polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon) catheter was passed over the guide wire into the pleural cavity. The guide wire was removed, and a three-way stopcock and 50-mL syringe were connected to the catheter. The intrathoracic air was then aspirated. Full expansion of the lung was signaled by the inability to evacuate further air from... involves advancement of a guide wire through the needle, withdrawing the needle, and advancing the catheter over the guide wire.

Catheter aspiration was most successful with needle-induced and simple traumatic pneumothoraces. Traumatic pneumothoraces that did not...

encephalopathy and bacterial infections also have resulted from the TIPS procedure.

**AUTHOR ABSTRACT:** Objective. - To provide clinicians with a technology assessment of the safety and effectiveness of the use of a transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) for reducing portal hypertension and its associated complications of esophageal varices and ascites. Participants. - A literature review and a Diagnostic and Therapeutic Technology Assessment (DATTA) survey questionnaire were mailed to 72 physicians with expertise in gastrointestinal or abdominal surgery or interventional radiology and a special interest in liver disease or esophageal varices. These panelists had been nominated to the DATTA panel by appropriate specialty societies and medical schools. A total of 54 panelists (75%) responded. Evidence. - Assessment was based on the expert opinion of the panelists, as well as on published scientific literature (available as of January 2, 1995). Published studies were identified by a MEDLINE search using the terms transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt, TIPS, and transjugular and by review of the references cited in these primary sources. Consensus Process. - The respondents completed a DATTA survey questionnaire; the survey results were tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted by an American Medical Association staff physician. Conclusions. - The safety of TIPS was considered to be established in the acute control of bleeding from esophageal varices in patients who had failed sclerotherapy. The safety of TIPS was considered to be promising for long-term control of bleeding from esophageal varices. In patients with end-stage liver disease and esophageal varices who are liver transplant candidates, the use of TIPS was considered to be an established therapy. The effectiveness of TIPS was considered to be (1) established in the acute control of bleeding in patients who failed sclerotherapy; (2) promising for long-term control of bleeding from esophageal varices; and (3) established in patients with end-stage liver disease and esophageal varices who are candidates for liver transplants. (JAMA 1995;273:1824-1830)

... usually the right or middle hepatic vein) and a hepatic venogram is obtained. A stiff guide wire is placed in the catheter, and a 16-gauge

Colapinto needle is advanced into the...  
...3 to 4 cm, **usually guided to the portal vein by fluoroscopy, until blood is aspirated through the catheter**. Contrast material can then be injected to determine which vascular structure has been entered. Portal...  
...is usually achieved after one to three punctures. Once the portal vein is reached, a guide wire is advanced into it over which the Colapinto catheter and sheath are advanced as far...

26/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 441)  
DIALOG(R)File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS  
(c) 2002 ESPICOM Bus.Intell. All rts. reserv.  
00038082 00041711 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
FDA clears Medtronic's temporary occlusion and aspiration system  
Medical Industry Week  
11 June 2001 (20010611)  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT WORD COUNT: 395  
COMPANY: Medtronic  
TEXT:

...at the start of an interventional procedure, the GuardWire Plus system replaces the standard angioplasty guidewire during the entire procedure. The lesion is first crossed with the GuardWire Plus, which has...  
...procedure remain suspended in the occluded vessel.  
Upon completion of the interventional procedure, the Export aspiration catheter is advanced, and the atherosclerotic particles are aspirated. The GuardWire Plus balloon is then deflated...

26/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.  
02114800 67039633  
Acquisition of PercuSurge device vaults Medtronic over competition  
Anonymous  
Health Industry Today v64n1 PP: 1, 18 Jan 2001 ISSN: 0745-4678  
JRNL CODE: HIT  
WORD COUNT: 1073

ABSTRACT: In October 2000, Medtronic Inc. bought PercuSurge Inc. and added it to its Medtronic Vascular organization. PercuSurge's device, generically called a distal protection product, may impact the \$2 billion stent market by creating an additional market as big or bigger. **It consists of a blood-tipped guidewire that is inflated briefly to occlude blood flow and capture any material dislodged from the wall of the vessel during placement of a stent upstream.** The product's first targeted indication is for the treatment of degenerated saphenous vein grafts that show signs of disease following heart bypass surgery. Research also seemed to support the contention that the devices will become widely used whenever doctors seek to clear obstructed arteries, not only in the heart but also in the brain, kidney and other sites. Dr. Donald S. Baim, a professor of Harvard Medical School, says that the device is not a case of one technology replacing another. Rather, he says, the devices will give physicians "progressive leverage" against problems associated with heart disease.

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/Feb 21  
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/Feb 22  
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989  
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2002/Jan  
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2002/Feb 22

File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/Feb 22  
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/Feb 22  
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2002/Feb W3  
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/Feb 25  
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30  
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2002/Feb 23  
File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2002/Feb 22  
File 442:AMA Journals 1982-2002/Mar B1  
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2002/Feb W4  
File 457:The Lancet 1986-2000/Oct W1

| Set        | Items     | Description  |
|------------|-----------|--|
| S1         | 4311      | GUIDEWIRE? OR GUIDE()WIRE? ?                             |
| S2         | 140042    | ASPIRAT?   |
| S3         | 21968     | SUCTION?   |
| S4         | 244638    | DRAIN?   |
| S5         | 61522     | CATHETER?  |
| S6         | 28831     | EMBOL?   |
| S7         | 25333     | OCCLU?   |
| S8         | 173       | ATHEROEMBOL?   |
| S9         | 64492     | THROMB?  |
| S10        | 123032    | CLOT? ? OR CLOTT???                                      |
| S11        | 10990     | STENOSIS OR STENOTIC                                     |
| S12        | 342251    | VESSEL? ?  |
| S13        | 98204     | VASCULA?   |
| S14        | 123379    | VENOUS OR VENA OR VEIN? .?                               |
| S15        | 126594    | ARTERY OR ARTERI???                                      |
| S16        | 77        | S1(S)S2:S4(5N)S5   |
| S17        | 34        | S16/2002 OR S16/2001 OR S16/2000 OR S16/1999 OR S16/1998 |
| S18        | 43        | S16 NOT S17  |
| S19        | 30        | RD (unique items)  |
| <b>S20</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>S6:S11(S)S19</b>                                      |
| S21        | 25        | S19 NOT S20  |
| <b>S22</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>Sort S21/ALL/PD,D</b>                                 |
| S23        | 90        | S2(N)S5  |
| S24        | 68        | S23 NOT S16  |
| S25        | 0         | S1(S)S24   |
| <b>S26</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>S1 AND S24</b>  |

\*\*\*\*\*

20/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013992057 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-476272/200151

Over-the-wire angioplasty device for compressing and removing atherosclerotic plaques

Patent Assignee: KLETSCSKA H D (KLET-I)

Inventor: KLETSCSKA H D

Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

| Patent No    | Kind | Date     | Applicat No   | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|--------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 200156644 | A1   | 20010809 | WO 2001US1620 | A    | 20010117 | 200151 B |
| AU 200127941 | A    | 20010814 | AU 200127941  | A    | 20010117 | 200173   |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000718732 A 20001122; US

2000495833 A 20000201

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
WO 200156644 A1 E 71 A61M-029/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA  
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP  
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT  
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200127941 A A61M-029/00 Based on patent WO 200156644

Abstract (Basic): WO 200156644 A1

NOVELTY - The device comprises a catheter (26) for insertion into a vessel like structure, the catheter having a catheter wall and a movable member. There is a trap (38) operably connected to the catheter wall and to the movable member, where relative motion between the catheter wall and the movable member actuates the trap. The catheter defines a guidewire lumen adapted to slidably receive the guidewire.

USE - Used for an angioplasty device for compressing and removing atherosclerotic plaques, thromboses, stenoses, occlusions, clots, potential embolic material from veins, arteries, vessels, ducts et.

ADVANTAGE - Is particularly suited for use in small diameter vessels and/or severely occluded vessels because it maximises suction for a given catheter diameter. Can also prevent all physiologically significant particles from escaping from the obstruction site. Large particles are captured beneath a contractible hood and removed when the catheter withdrawn.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a sectional view illustrating the size limits of a conventional five French catheter .  
catheter (26)

trap (38)

pp; 71 DwgNo 1/30

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-029/00

20/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

013850626 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-334839/200135

Intravascular two-dimensional ultrasonographic imaging useful for reducing stenosis, involves providing catheter including flexible tubular element and internally housed drive cable

Patent Assignee: CARDIOVASCULAR IMAGING SYSTEMS (CARD-N)

Inventor: YOCK P G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6221015 | B1   | 20010424 | US 86834893 | A    | 19860228 | 200135 B |
|            |      |          | US 88290533 | A    | 19881223 |          |
|            |      |          | US 91649048 | A    | 19910201 |          |
|            |      |          | US 92826260 | A    | 19920124 |          |
|            |      |          | US 9314906  | A    | 19930201 |          |
|            |      |          | US 93162412 | A    | 19931203 |          |

US 95467178 A 19950606  
US 99300168 A 19990427

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 88290533 A 19881223; US 86834893 A 19860228; US 91649048 A 19910201; US 92826260 A 19920124; US 9314906 A 19930201; US 93162412 A 19931203; US 95467178 A 19950606; US 99300168 A 19990427

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan | Pg          | Main IPC | Filing Notes  |
|------------|------|-----|-------------|----------|---|
| US 6221015 | B1   | 13  | A61B-008/00 |          | CIP of application US 86834893<br>Cont of application US 88290533<br>Cont of application US 91649048<br>Cont of application US 92826260<br>Div ex application US 9314906<br>Cont of application US 93162412<br>Cont of application US 95467178<br>CIP of patent US 4794931<br>Cont of patent US 5000185<br>Div ex patent US 5313949<br>Cont of patent US 5676151<br>Cont of patent US 5865178 |

Abstract (Basic): US 6221015 B1

NOVELTY - A blood vessel is ultrasonographically imaged and treated by providing a catheter including a flexible tubular element (154) and a flexible internally housed drive cable (166) for effective circumferential scan around the catheter of an ultrasonic generating device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Imaging and treating a region of blood vessel using a catheter (151) involves advancing a catheter body having a distal region and an imaging device into the region to be treated through the blood vessel. The imaging device has a rotating reflector. An image of the region to be treated is generated by rotating the imaging device within the catheter body and reflecting an imaging signal off the rotating reflector. A balloon (41) disposed at the distal region of the catheter body is inflated such that the wall of the balloon contacts a partial or full occlusion in the blood vessel to apply a force to the occlusion to treat the region of the vessel.

USE - The method is used for intravascular two-dimensional ultrasonographic imaging, particularly for guiding and monitoring interventional therapy to reduce vascular stenosis. It can be also used in atherectomy and can be combined with interventional techniques such as balloon angioplasty, laser ablation angioplasty, balloon embolectomy, aspiration embolectomy, heat probe ablation, abrasion, drilling or therapeutic ultrasound. The catheters being utilized can also be used for introducing clot-dissolving drugs, such as tissue plasminogen activator, streptokinase, or urokinase in order to reduce stenosis. It can also be used for introducing platelet receptor blockers and drugs, which limit cell multiplication in order to inhibit restenosis.

ADVANTAGE - The invention makes it possible to obtain images in very small vessels and has made it possible to accomplish the same by utilizing the precision driving of a very flexible cable. The catheter in addition to being capable of imaging is also capable of being steered by the flexible guidewire (36) secured to the tip.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an enlarged cross-sectional view of a catheter apparatus.

Flexible guidewire (36)  
Balloon (41)  
Catheter (151)  
Flexible tubular element (154)  
Ultrasound transducer (157)  
Flexible drive cable (166)  
Rotating reflector (168)  
pp; 13 DwgNo 10/11

Derwent Class: B07; P31; S05

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-008/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-008/12

20/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
013577606 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-061813/200107

Apparatus for removing emboli during angioplasty or stenting procedures, has catheter having occlusion element, aspiration lumen, blood outlet port in communication with lumen, and venous return catheter with blood inlet port  
Patent Assignee: ARTERIA MEDICAL SCI INC (ARTE-N)  
Inventor: OHKI T; PARODI J C  
Number of Countries: 092 Number of Patents: 002  
Patent Family:

| Patent No    | Kind | Date     | Applicat No    | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|--------------|------|----------|----------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 200076390 | A2   | 20001221 | WO 2000US16393 | A    | 20000614 | 200107 B |
| AU 200057389 | A    | 20010102 | AU 200057389   | A    | 20000614 | 200121   |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000528958 A 20000320; US 99333074 A 19990614; US 99155120 P 19990922; US 99418727 A 19991015; US 2000528569 A 20000320

Patent Details:

| Patent No    | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|--------------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| WO 200076390 | A2   | E   | 42 | A61B-000/00 |              |

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200057389 A A61B-000/00 Based on patent WO 200076390

Abstract (Basic): WO 200076390 A2

**NOVELTY** - The apparatus comprises a catheter (31) having an occlusion element (32), an aspiration lumen, and a blood outlet port in communication with the lumen, a guide wire having a balloon, a venous return catheter with a blood inlet port, and tubing that couples the blood outlet port to the blood inlet port. A blood filter, a flow sensor, a flow control valve, and/or a pump may also be included in-line with the tubing to better facilitate filtering of emboli from blood re-perfused into the patient and to better monitor and control the degree of flow reversal.

**USE** - For protecting against embolization during vascular interventions, e.g. carotid artery angioplasty, endarterectomy, and stenting. For inducing controlled retrograde flow through the internal carotid artery during interventional procedure, without significant blood loss.

**ADVANTAGE** - Reduces risk of emboli being carried into the

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan  
February 25, 2002

cerebral vasculature .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the balloon of the occlusion element inflated and retrograde flow established in the internal carotid artery .

Catheter (31)

Occlusion element (32)

pp; 42 DwgNo 5C/12

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-000/00

20/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013492597 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-664540/200064

**Aspirating method for removing particles e.g. emboli , thrombi from human blood vessel , involves restricting flow of particles inside blood vessel and sucking out particles and some blood through catheter**

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: BAGAOISAN C; MUNI K P; ZADNO-AZIZI G R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6135991 | A    | 20001024 | US 97813807 | A    | 19970306 | 200064 B |
|            |      |          | US 9849857  | A    | 19980327 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9849857 A 19980327; US 97813807 A 19970306

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes                   |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| US 6135991 | A    | 21     | A61M-031/00 | CIP of application US 97813807 |

Abstract (Basic): US 6135991 A

NOVELTY - The method involves inserting a guide wire (50) with an inflatable balloon (52) into the blood vessel (5), to form a barrier that restricts the flow of particles e.g. emboli (58) with the blood. An aspiring catheter (60), which slides over the guide wire , is inserted into the blood vessel until it tip reaches the vicinity of the particles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Suction is then applied to the catheter , to induce flow of the particles and some blood into the catheter and out of the blood vessel .

USE - For removing particles e.g. emboli , thrombi from human blood vessel e.g. saphenous vein grafts, small coronary arteries , carotid and cerebral arteries , during treatment form e.g. stenosis , occlusion .

ADVANTAGE - Reduces treatment cost of stenosis , occlusion . Expedites removal of particles from blood vessel , thus allowing restoration of normal blood flow after short time period. Reduces risk of patient undergoing treatment. Ensures efficient aspirating process. Does not require use of separate irrigation catheter and irrigation fluid.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the partial isometric view of the aspirating process.

Blood vessel (5)

Guide wire (50)

Inflatable Balloon (52)

Particles e.g. emboli (58)

Aspiring catheter (60)  
pp; 21 DwgNo 9/15  
Derwent Class: P34  
International Patent Class (Main): A61M-031/00

20/7/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
012521063 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-327169/199927

Apparatus and methods for treating obstruction in a body lumen  
Patent Assignee: PROLIFIX MEDICAL INC (PROL-N)  
Inventor: KUPIECKI D J; MAH K M; PASSFARO J D; PATTERSON G R; WILLIAMS R G;  
HUYNH J; PASSAFARO J D; PERKINS R W; ROGERS L B  
Number of Countries: 022 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

| Patent No     | Kind/ | Date     | Applicat No   | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|---------------|-------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 9923958    | A1    | 19990520 | WO 98US23832  | A    | 19981106 | 199927 B |
| EP 1030610    | A1    | 20000830 | EP 98960169   | A    | 19981106 | 200042   |
|               |       |          | WO 98US23832  | A    | 19981106 |          |
| US 6139557    | A     | 20001031 | US 97966001   | A    | 19971107 | 200057   |
|               |       |          | US 9881614    | A    | 19980413 |          |
|               |       |          | US 9881631    | A    | 19980413 |          |
|               |       |          | US 98103447   | A    | 19981007 |          |
|               |       |          | US 99290510   | A    | 19990412 |          |
| US 6156046    | A     | 20001205 | US 97966001   | A    | 19971107 | 200066   |
| JP 2001522631 | W     | 20011120 | WO 98US23832  | A    | 19981106 | 200204   |
|               |       |          | JP 2000520060 | A    | 19981106 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9881631 P 19980413; US 97966001 A 19971107; US 9881614 P 19980413; US 98103447 P 19981007; US 99290510 A 19990412

Patent Details:

| Patent No     | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC   | Filing Notes   |
|---------------|------|-----|----|--|--|
| WO 9923958    | A1   | E   | 78 | A61B-017/22  |  |
|               |      |     |    | Designated States (National): CA JP  |  |
|               |      |     |    | Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE    |  |
| EP 1030610    | A1   | E   |    | A61B-017/22  | Based on patent WO 9923958   |
|               |      |     |    | Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE |  |
| US 6139557    | A    |     |    | A61B-017/32  | CIP of application US 97966001<br>Provisional application US 9881614<br>Provisional application US 9881631<br>Provisional application US 98103447<br>patent WO 9923958 |
| US 6156046    | A    |     |    | A61B-017/22  |  |
| JP 2001522631 | W    |     | 97 | A61B-017/22  | Based on patent WO 9923958   |

Abstract (Basic): WO 9923958 A1

**NOVELTY - Apparatus and method for removing occluding material (OM) in a body lumen (BV) includes using a guide wire having a distal end section (200) that defines a three dimensional profile that is diametrically larger than the proximal section.**

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Apparatus and method for removing occluding material (OM) in a body lumen (BV) includes using a guide wire having a straight section and a distal end section (200) that defines a three dimensional profile that is diametrically larger than the**

proximal section. As claimed the distal end section can be of a shape memory material of sufficient flexibility to assume a straight configuration when the wire is passed through a lumen of a guide member associated with another device or a catheter.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

- (1) a system comprising a removal mechanism secured to the distal end of a torque member, a guide wire, and a catheter having a lumen through which the torque member extends;
- (2) a system comprising a catheter with a cutting member at its distal end and a guide wire which defines a curved path over which the catheter can be advanced;
- (3) an atherectomy catheter having a torque member with a tapered helical blade assembly at its distal end mounted so as to be rotatable in the catheter and with an annular lumen between the torque member and the catheter, and the blade having an interior open to the annular lumen;
- (4) a method of using such assemblies for removal of occluding material from a body lumen, or hyperplastic material from the interior of a stent within an artery;
- (5) A method of manufacturing a guidewire with a radially expansible guide section; and
- (6) A mandrel for shape setting a wire having a radially expansible guide section comprising a temperature stable core, at least one screw thread having spaced apart roots capable of mechanically removing a wire and having at least one retaining device.

USE - In the removal of occluding material from a body lumen, especially in the removal of hyperplastic material from the inside of a stent within an artery.

ADVANTAGE - Allows treatment of blood vessels of various sizes, which can conform to a particular vessel size during treatment, and can be inserted in vessels which are almost totally occluded.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the device in use.

blood vessel (BV)

occluding material (OM)

pilot lumen (PL)

catheter (32)

removal mechanism (54)

guide section of the guide wire (200)

pp; 78 DwgNo 10H/11

Derwent Class: A96; P31; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22; A61B-017/32

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/01

20/7/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012325696 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1999-131803/199911

Catheter guide wire introducer device for aspiration and insertion of a guide wire in a medical procedure e.g. venous catheterisation - has flexible bulb which is used to aspirate fluids into it via. needle lumen, with guide wire penetrable seal preventing exit of fluid or ingress of atmospheric air

Patent Assignee: MEDICAL COMPONENTS INC (MEDI-N)

Inventor: RAULERSON J D; SCHWEIKERT T M

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

| Patent No     | Kind | Date     | Applicat No  | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|---------------|------|----------|--------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 9903417    | A1   | 19990128 | WO 98US11846 | A    | 19980609 | 199911 B |
| AU 9880619    | A    | 19990210 | AU 9880619   | A    | 19980609 | 199925   |
| EP 932369     | A1   | 19990804 | EP 98928935  | A    | 19980609 | 199935   |
|               |      |          | WO 98US11846 | A    | 19980609 |          |
| JP 2001500776 | W    | 20010123 | WO 98US11846 | A    | 19980609 | 200107   |
|               |      |          | JP 99507156  | A    | 19980609 |          |
| US 6277100    | B1   | 20010821 | US 97896192  | A    | 19970717 | 200150   |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97896192 A 19970717

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|-----------|------|--------|----------|--------------|
|-----------|------|--------|----------|--------------|

|            |    |    |             |  |
|------------|----|----|-------------|--|
| WO 9903417 | A1 | 20 | A61B-019/00 |  |
|------------|----|----|-------------|--|

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

|            |   |  |             |                            |
|------------|---|--|-------------|----------------------------|
| AU 9880619 | A |  | A61B-019/00 | Based on patent WO 9903417 |
|------------|---|--|-------------|----------------------------|

|           |      |  |             |                            |
|-----------|------|--|-------------|----------------------------|
| EP 932369 | A1 E |  | A61B-019/00 | Based on patent WO 9903417 |
|-----------|------|--|-------------|----------------------------|

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PT RO SE SI

|               |   |    |             |                            |
|---------------|---|----|-------------|----------------------------|
| JP 2001500776 | W | 23 | A61M-025/08 | Based on patent WO 9903417 |
|---------------|---|----|-------------|----------------------------|

|            |    |  |              |  |
|------------|----|--|--------------|--|
| US 6277100 | B1 |  | A61M-005/178 |  |
|------------|----|--|--------------|--|

Abstract (Basic): WO 9903417 A

**NOVELTY** - The blood vessel is aspirated by piercing with a needle (52), with the vacuum created by releasing the flexible bulb (16) drawing blood from the vessel through the lumen (58) of the needle, the internal chamber (30), the channels and into the bulb. The guide wire penetrable seal (74) prevents passage of fluid to outside of the conduit (60) and ingress of air into the conduit. **DETAILED DESCRIPTION** - Independent claims are also included for a catheter guide wire introducing device, and a method for using the introducer device.

**USE** - Used for aspiration of a body part and insertion of a guide wire into the body part in the medical field.

**ADVANTAGE** - Can be used with one hand and minimises the risk of contamination by blood borne pathogens (due to flashback flow) as well as reducing the risk of the introduction of air into the body cavity or an air embolism. **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S)** - The drawing is a cross-sectional view of the catheter guide wire introducing device. (16) flexible bulb; (30) internal chamber; (52) introducer needle; (58) needle lumen; (60) needle conduit; (74) guide wire penetrable seal.

Dwg.3/6

Derwent Class: P31; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-019/00; A61M-005/178; A61M-025/08

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-001/00

20/7/23 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012202433 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1999-008539/199901

Carotid arteries occluded vessels treatment method - uses catheters to position an inflated balloon up and downstream of stenosis, with guide wire and suction to reverse blood flow

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: IMRAN M A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 5833650 | A    | 19981110 | US 95464579 | A    | 19950605 | 199901 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95464579 A 19950605

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| US 5833650 | A    | 19     | A61M-029/00 |              |

Abstract (Basic): US 5833650 A

The occluded vessels treatment method involves advancing the end of a catheter assembly (11) having an inflatable balloon (16) into a blood vessel (67) until the balloon is positioned near a stenosis (76) in the vessel. The blood vessel maybe a saphenous vein graft or a carotid artery. The balloon is then inflated until it engages the side wall of the vessel to occlude the blood vessel. The flow of blood through the stenosis is then reversed by applying a suction through a balloon inflation lumen in the catheter assembly. A guide wire (46) is then advanced through the stenosis. A second catheter is advanced across the stenosis until it is positioned away from the stenosis. An inflatable balloon mounted to the second catheter is inflated. The guide wire is then removed and a blood free work space is provided between the two inflated balloons allowing medical procedures to be conducted to remove or reduce the stenosis.

ADVANTAGE- Prevents downstream flow of debris or emboli knocked off from the occlusion formed by the stenosis. Only necessary to stop blood flow in a vessel of patient for a short time period. Blood is shunted across the workspace. Amount of material removed from the stenosis can be precisely controlled.

Dwg.6c/15

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-029/00

20/7/24 (Item 24 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
012176937 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1998-593848/199850

Percutaneous aspiration thrombectomy catheter system - has catheter shaft with haemostasis valve, guidewire and retaining device off centre within the catheter, and guide catheter with lumen with angled tip

Patent Assignee: BOSTON SCI CORP NORTHWEST TECHNOLOGY CEN (BOST-N)

Inventor: AUTH D C; DEVORE L J; GORDON L S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 5827229 | A    | 19981027 | US 95449203 | A    | 19950524 | 199850 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95449203 A 19950524

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| US 5827229 | A    | 15     | A61M-005/00 |              |

Abstract (Basic): US 5827229 A

The system has a catheter shaft (18) designed to be advanced through a haemostasis valve (22) and guide catheter (20) and over a guidewire (14) for placement of its distal end at a point proximal to a thrombus. The catheter shaft defines a longitudinally extending lumen. **The catheter has a retainer for the guidewire within the catheter in a peripheral or non-centred part of the catheter cross-section. The distal tip of the catheter is angled back from the guidewire retainer to allow the catheter to follow the guidewire around tight bends and across restrictions easily.**

A suction device (44) is in fluid communication with the proximal end of the catheter to provide a vacuum down the catheter lumen to the distal tip, to draw thrombus into the lumen. The lumen terminates in an angled tip. At the distal end, the angled tip improves the removal of thrombus adhering to the vessel wall and reducing clogging of the hole with thrombus.

ADVANTAGE - more effective in sweeping arteries, in fibrinectomising clots that are free floating or not perfectly positioned.

Dwg. 4/11

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-005/00

20/7/25 (Item 25 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012141412 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1998-558324/199848

Catheter for percutaneous removal of thromboembolic closing material - has distal end suction opening connected to dormia basket type similar extension which is made of highly elastic hollow wire

Patent Assignee: STARCK E (STAR-I)

Inventor: STARCK E

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No   | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|-------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| DE 19715890 | A1   | 19981022 | DE 1015890  | A    | 19970416 | 199848 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1015890 A 19970416

Patent Details:

| Patent No   | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|-------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| DE 19715890 | A1   | 3      | A61B-017/22 |              |

Abstract (Basic): DE 19715890 A

The catheter is arranged at the distal end with a suction opening and a dormia basket type extension. The extension is comprised of a highly elastic material, so that high pressure liquid can be injected through very narrow nozzles. The arteries or veins can be subjected to the pressure or a laser can be applied.

The nozzle jet is respectively aligned on a funnel suction opening of the catheter. The branches of the dormia basket are assembled together in a ball at the tip so that the vessel wall is not traumatised. **A central opening in the ball enables the catheter to be used across a thin guide wire.**

ADVANTAGE - Small opening introduction diameter, with relatively variable elastic working diameter can be achieved at vessel system using soft erection forces of basket extension. Provides mechanical removal with hydrodynamic jet nozzle system.

Dwg. 1/1

Derwent Class: P31; P34  
International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22  
International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/00

20/7/27 (Item 27 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
012078649 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1998-495560/199842

Catheter system for, e.g. containing emboli resulting from occlusion treatment -  
has nested inner and main catheters each with distal end occlusion device and  
defining chamber between devices that can be simultaneously irrigated

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: BAGAOISAN C J; MUNI K P; ZADNO-AZIZI G

Number of Countries: 082 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 9839046 | A1   | 19980911 | WO 98US4485 | A    | 19980306 | 199842 B |
| AU 9863474 | A    | 19980922 | AU 9863474  | A    | 19980306 | 199908   |
| EP 969895  | A1   | 20000112 | EP 98907738 | A    | 19980306 | 200008   |
|            |      |          | WO 98US4485 | A    | 19980306 |          |
| US 6022336 | A    | 20000208 | US 96650464 | A    | 19960520 | 200014   |
|            |      |          | US 97812570 | A    | 19970306 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97812570 A 19970306; US 96650464 A  
19960520

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|-----------|------|-----|----|----------|--------------|
|-----------|------|-----|----|----------|--------------|

|            |    |   |    |             |  |
|------------|----|---|----|-------------|--|
| WO 9839046 | A1 | E | 44 | A61M-025/00 |  |
|------------|----|---|----|-------------|--|

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU  
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR  
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM  
TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE  
IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

|            |   |  |  |             |                            |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|----------------------------|
| AU 9863474 | A |  |  | A61M-025/00 | Based on patent WO 9839046 |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|----------------------------|

|           |    |   |  |  |                            |
|-----------|----|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| EP 969895 | A1 | E |  |  | Based on patent WO 9839046 |
|-----------|----|---|--|--|----------------------------|

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE

|            |   |  |  |             |                                |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|--------------------------------|
| US 6022336 | A |  |  | A61M-029/00 | CIP of application US 96650464 |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|--------------------------------|

Abstract (Basic): WO 9839046 A

**A catheter system has an inner catheter (22) within a main catheter (24) so there is an irrigation or aspiration pathway (32) between them. Each catheter has an occlusion device (26, 28) at its distal end so the two devices define a chamber between them. The main catheter has a dedicated irrigation/ aspiration port that permits simultaneous irrigation and aspiration within the chamber. Also claimed is the above catheter system where the occlusion devices are balloons. The balloon on the inner catheter is mounted on the distal end of a hollow guidewire (24) that extends through the inner catheter. A fluid pathway is placed between the guidewire and inner catheter.**

USE - Catheter system for containing and removing emboli resulting from treatment of occlusions.

ADVANTAGE - The system can be used in small blood vessels and can be used with other common therapy devices.

Dwg.1/20

Derwent Class: B07; P34  
International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/00; A61M-029/00  
International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/10

20/7/32 (Item 32 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX  
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010284348 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1995-185607/199524

**Appts. for removing emboli from intravascular site - comprises catheter which travels over guide wire and includes suction members for aspirating**

Patent Assignee: RUGGIO J M (RUGG-I)

Inventor: RUGGIO J M

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No  | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|--------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 9512421 | A1   | 19950511 | WO 94US12804 | A    | 19941104 | 199524 B |
| AU 9511727 | A    | 19950523 | AU 9511727   | A    | 19941104 | 199535   |
| US 5476450 | A    | 19951219 | US 93148156  | A    | 19931104 | 199605   |
|            |      |          | US 94177852  | A    | 19940105 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94177852 A 19940105; US 93148156 A 19931104

Cited Patents: EP 175096; EP 314896; EP 554616; US 4692139; US 5011488; WO 9210971

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|-----------|------|-----|----|----------|--------------|
|-----------|------|-----|----|----------|--------------|

|            |    |   |    |             |  |
|------------|----|---|----|-------------|--|
| WO 9512421 | A1 | E | 61 | A61M-001/00 |  |
|------------|----|---|----|-------------|--|

Designated States (National): AU CA JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

|            |   |  |  |             |                            |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|----------------------------|
| AU 9511727 | A |  |  | A61M-001/00 | Based on patent WO 9512421 |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|----------------------------|

|            |   |  |  |             |                                |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|--------------------------------|
| US 5476450 | A |  |  | A61M-025/01 | CIP of application US 93148156 |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|--------------------------------|

Abstract (Basic): WO 9512421 A

The appts. comprises a catheter having an elongated tubular body, a distal end and a proximal end, and a guide which directs the distal end of the catheter into a blood vessel. A suction member is connected to the proximal end of the catheter for aspirating the free emboli at the distal end of the catheter through the elongated tubular body of the catheter.

The intravascular site is a pulmonary site.

USE/ADVANTAGE - A quick and safe removal of occlusions in intravascular or cardiac sites.

Dwg.1/15

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5476450 A

A method of removing free emboli from an intravascular site, comprising:

advancing a catheter having a distal end and a proximal end through a patient's vasculature until said distal end of said catheter extends into an area adjacent said site while said proximal end remains outside of said patient;

introducing medication through said proximal end of said catheter to discharge said medication through said distal end of said catheter; and

aspirating said free emboli through said distal end of said catheter and out said proximal end of said catheter without breaking up said free emboli.

Dwg.4/15

Derwent Class: P31; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-001/00; A61M-025/01

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/22

20/7/34 (Item 34 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008828356 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1991-332372/199145

Thrombus removing system - includes guide wire catheter having first balloon inflatable for blocking blood vessel at position downstream of thrombus

Patent Assignee: YA W D (YAWD-I)

Inventor: YA W D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 5059178 | A    | 19911022 | US 91298547 | A    | 19910118 | 199145 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 88194133 A 19880803

Abstract (Basic): US 5059178 A

A guide wire catheter includes a first balloon inflatable for blocking the blood vessel at a position downstream of the thrombus .  
A suction catheter includes a second balloon inflatable for substantially blocking the blood vessel at a position upstream of the thrombus.

A thrombus dissolving agent is supplied to a position between the first and second balloons, and dissolved thrombus is drawn through the suction catheter out of the body. An expansion catheter having a third balloon is used to expand, while allowing blood flows, a location of stricture remaining after removal of the dissolved thrombus .

USE - For percutaneously removing a thrombus from a blood vessel by using catheters .

Dwg.3/21

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/02

20/7/35 (Item 35 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008203999 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1990-091000/199012

Catheter system for tunnelling lumen through arterial stenosis - has suction applied at proximal end to enhance plaque collection cut from stenosis at distal end

Patent Assignee: MEDINNOVATIONS INC (MEDI-N)

Inventor: FISCHHELL R E; FISCHHELL T A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 4898575 | A    | 19900206 | US 88205541 | A    | 19880610 | 199012 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 86874140 A 19860613; US 8791311 A 19870831; US 88205541 A 19880610

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|----------|--------------|
| US 4898575 | A    | 9      |          |              |

Abstract (Basic): US 4898575 A

The atherectomy catheter is advanced over a guide wire in the anterograde direction to the site of an arterial stenosis. The distal end of the catheter is centred around the guide wire which has been previously advanced through the stenotic lumen. The catheter is then advanced over the guide wire with its sharpened distal end cutting through the stenosis.

The atherectomy catheter can also employ rotation or vibration or an electrocautery current to enhance the cutting action. Suction applied at the catheter's proximal end is used to enhance the collection of plaque cut from the stenosis at the catheter's distal end. The cut plaque enters a single passageway that lies between the outer surface of the guide wire and the inner surface of the cylindrical catheter.

USE - For increasing blood flow

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/32

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2001/UD,UM &UP=200212

File 344:CHINESE PATENTS ABS APR 1985-2001/Dec

File 347:JAPIO Oct/1976-2001/Oct(Updated 020204)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200207

| Set        | Items     | Description                                       |
|------------|-----------|---|
| S1         | 4188      | GUIDEWIRE? OR GUIDE()WIRE? ?                      |
| S2         | 15616     | ASPIRAT?  |
| S3         | 204721    | SUCTION?  |
| S4         | 234344    | DRAIN?  |
| S5         | 23197     | CATHETER?   |
| S6         | 2818      | EMBOL?  |
| S7         | 15491     | OCCLU?  |
| S8         | 2         | ATHEROEMBOL?                                      |
| S9         | 18260     | THROMB?   |
| S10        | 133095    | CLOT? ? OR CLOTT???                               |
| S11        | 1529      | STENOSIS OR STENOTIC                              |
| S12        | 281734    | VESSEL? ?   |
| S13        | 14731     | VASCULA?  |
| S14        | 11100     | VENOUS OR VENA OR VEIN? ?                         |
| S15        | 14060     | ARTERY OR ARTERI???                               |
| S16        | 110       | S1 AND S2:S4 AND S5                               |
| S17        | 43        | S6:S11 AND S16                                    |
| S18        | 35        | S12:S15 AND S17                                   |
| S19        | 35        | IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)   |
| <b>S20</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)</b> |
| S21        | 4         | S2(N)S5 AND S1                                    |
| S22        | 0         | S21 NOT S19                                       |

\*\*\*\*\*

22/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00655101

#### **Suction catheter assembly**

Aspirationskatheteranordnung

Dispositif formant sonde d'aspiration

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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(applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IE;IT;LI;NL;SE)  
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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Glattalstrasse 37, 8052 Zurich; (CH)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 630617 A1 941228 (Basic)  
EP 630617 B1 980902

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93110061 930624;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 93110061 930624

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61B-017/22;

ABSTRACT EP 630617 A1 (Translated)

A suction catheter assembly for aspiration of thrombi and emboli from blood vessels has a central catheter (2) and an external catheter (1) surrounding the latter coaxially. For insertion of the catheter arrangement into a vessel and for dilating it, there are a guide wire (4) and a dilator (3). Removal of a blood clot is effected via reduced pressure applied on to the central catheter (2). If the central catheter (2) is blocked by the blood clot during aspiration of the latter the central catheter (2) can be pulled out of the external catheter (1) and replaced by a new central catheter (2). This new central catheter (2) can be connected to the aspiration device, and the process can be continued. Instead of inserting a new central catheter (2) the aspiration process can also be continued through the external catheter (1) by connecting it to the aspiration device after removal of the central catheter (2).

TRANSLATED ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 158

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): German; German; German

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text                     | Language  | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS B                           | (English) | 9836   | 469        |
| CLAIMS B                           | (German)  | 9836   | 381        |
| CLAIMS B                           | (French)  | 9836   | 512        |
| SPEC B                             | (German)  | 9836   | 3325       |
| Total word count - document A      |           |        | 0          |
| Total word count - document B      |           |        | 4687       |
| Total word count - documents A + B |           |        | 4687       |

22/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00837048

METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR ENHANCING FLUID FLOW THROUGH AN OBSTRUCTED VASCULAR SITE

PROCEDES ET SYSTEMES DESTINES A AMELIORER LA CIRCULATION FLUIDIQUE AU TRAVERS D'UN SITE VASCULAIRE OBSTRUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

FIELD Bret E (agent), Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200  
Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200170320 A1 20010927 (WO 0170320)  
Application: WO 2001US7155 20010306 (PCT/WO US0107155)  
Priority Application: US 2000528576 20000320; US 2001774469 20010130

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU  
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE  
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 21102

English Abstract

Methods of enhancing fluid flow through a vascular site occupied by a vascular occlusion, as well as systems and kits for use in practicing the same, are provided. In practicing the subject methods, the vascular site is flushed simultaneously with a first dissolution fluid (e.g., an organic matter dissolution fluid and/or an inorganic matter dissolution fluid), and a second dissolution fluid attenuating fluid, where flushing is carried out in a manner such that only a surface of the vascular occlusion is contacted with the non-attenuated dissolution fluid. Examples of dissolution fluid/dissolution fluid attenuating fluid pairs include: (1) oxidizing agent fluid and fluid comprising oxidizable neutralizing agent; (2) surfactant fluid and phosphate buffered saline; (3) acidic solution and phosphate buffered saline; etc. Flushing is carried out in this manner for a period of time sufficient for fluid flow through the vascular site to be enhanced, e.g. increased or established. The subject methods, systems and kits for practicing the same find use in the treatment of a variety of different vascular diseases characterized by the presence of vascular occlusions, including both partial and total occlusions.

22/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00812421

ENDOLUMINAL OCCLUSION-IRRIGATION CATHETER AND METHODS OF USE  
CATHETER POUR OCCLUSION ET IRRIGATION ENDOLUMINALE, ET MODE D'UTILISATION  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC, One SciMed Place, Maple Grove, MN 55311, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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MAAHS Tracy, 1610 Nantucket Circle #213, Santa Clara, CA 95054, US,  
CHANG Jean, 320 Manzanita Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95051, US,  
Legal Representative:  
SEAGER Glenn M (et al.) (agent), Crompton, Seager & Tufte, LLC, Suite 895,  
331 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55401, US,  
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 200145572 A1 20010628 (WO 0145572)  
Application: WO 2000US34941 20001222 (PCT/WO US0034941)  
Priority Application: US 99470026 19991222  
Designated States: CA JP  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR  
Publication Language: English  
Filing Language: English  
English Abstract

A catheter system comprising a guidewire, an endovascular catheter, and an aspiration catheter. The guidewire has an expandable occluder mounted on a distal end. **The guidewire and the endovascular catheter are insertable into a lumen of the aspiration catheter.** The aspiration catheter also includes infusion and aspiration lumen(s) and port(s). **Methods of using the catheter system for treating a vascular lesion and removing embolic material during the procedure are also disclosed.**

22/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00782547

CATHETER DEVICES AND METHODS FOR THEIR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF CALCIFIED VASCULAR OCCLUSIONS  
DISPOSITIFS DE CATHETERS ET PROCEDES DESTINES A LEUR UTILISATION DANS LE TRAITEMENT D'OCCLUSIONS VASCULAIRES CALCIFIEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
CORAZON TECHNOLOGIES INC, 199 Jefferson Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025, US,  
US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)  
Patent Applicant/Inventor:  
CONSTANTZ Brent R, 199 Jefferson Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
JOHANSSON Peter K, 199 Jefferson Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
DELANEY Dave, 199 Jefferson Drive, Menlo Park, Ca 94025, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
MCGURK Erin, 335 Lowell Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94301, US, US (Residence),  
US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:  
FIELD Bret E (agent), Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200  
Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025, US,  
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 200115767 A1 20010308 (WO 0115767)  
Application: WO 2000US23339 20000823 (PCT/WO US0023339)  
Priority Application: US 99384860 19990827; US 99425826 19991022  
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ  
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ  
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG  
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 17852

English Abstract

Multi-lumen catheter devices/systems (50) and methods for their use in enhancing fluid flow through a vascular site occupied by a vascular occlusion are provided. In a first embodiment, the multilumen catheter devices (51) are made up of a first, second and third lumen, where: (a) the first lumen (44) is used for delivery of an acidic dissolution solution (55) to the vascular site; (b) the second lumen (45) is used for delivery of a buffer solution to the vascular site; and (c) the third lumen (26) is used for removal of fluid from the vascular site. In a second embodiment, the second lumen (45) is not present, such that the subject catheters are made up solely of the first (44) and third lumens (26), i.e. an aspiration catheter (20) and an insert catheter (40), which insert catheter (40), may be either a total or partial insert catheter. In many preferred embodiments, the lumens of the various catheter components are coaxial. Also provided are systems and kits comprising the subject catheter devices.

22/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00782540

METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING AND TREATING BODY LUMENS

METHODES ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT D'ACCEDER A DES LUMIERES CORPORELLES ET DE  
LES TRAITER

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BACCHUS VASCULAR INC, 3260 Alpine Road, Portola Valley, CA 94028, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

EVANS Michael A, 637 Webster Street, Palo Alto, CA 94301, US,  
DEMARAIS Denise M, 1684 Cassiar Drive, San Jose, CA 95130, US,

Legal Representative:

HESLIN James M (et al) (agent), Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, Two  
Embarcadero Center, Eighth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111-3834, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200115759 A1 20010308 (WO 0115759)

Application: WO 2000US22695 20000817 (PCT/WO US0022695)

Priority Application: US 99388294 19990901

Designated States: JP

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7283

English Abstract

Access to blood vessels and other body lumens is provided from spaced-apart access penetrations. A penetrating device (10) is introduced through a first access penetration to a target site within the body lumen (27) and then used to penetrate outwardly from the body lumen to an external surface on an organ or the patient's skin. **A guidewire (70) may then be deployed through the penetrating device**, and the penetrating device removed to leave the guidewire in place. Catheters (12) and other interventional and diagnostic devices may then be introduced to the

target site from either or both of the first and second access penetrations over the same guidewire.

22/3,AB/13 (Item 13 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00578389

A MEDICAL DEVICE FOR REMOVING THROMBOEMBOLIC MATERIAL FROM CEREBRAL ARTERIES AND METHODS OF USE  
DISPOSITIF MEDICAL PERMETTANT D'EXTRAIRE UN MATERIAU THROMBO-EMBOLIQUE D'ARTERES CEREBRALES; METHODE D'UTILISATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

COAXIA INC,

Inventor(s):

BARBUT Denise,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200041762 A1 20000720 (WO 0041762)

Application: WO 2000US420 20000106 (PCT/WO US0000420)

Priority Application: US 99228718 19990112

Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7046

English Abstract

A medical device having an elongate catheter (1), a balloon occluder (12) mounted on a distal end (2) of the catheter (1), and optionally a chopping mechanism (7) associated with an aspiration port (6) of the catheter (1). **Continuous or intermittent suction can be applied to the aspiration port (6) which is distal to the occluder (12) to dislodge thromboembolic material in a carotid or cerebral artery.** Oxygenated blood or other fluid, which may be hypothermic, can be perfused through at least one perfusion port (25) proximal to the occluder to maintain and augment perfusion of the collateral vasculature proximal to the occlusive lesion. The flow rate of blood or fluid can be controlled by rotating two cylindrical members. Neuroprotective agents or t-PA can also be infused distal to the occluder through the aspiration port (6) or an infusing port. Methods of using the devices in treating patients with acute stroke or occlusive cerebrovascular disease are also disclosed.

22/3,AB/16 (Item 16 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00492600

BIOLOGICAL PASSAGEWAY OCCLUSION REMOVAL  
ENLEVEMENT D'UNE OCCLUSION DANS UN PASSAGE BIOLOGIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

DUBRUL William,

FULTON Richard Eustis III,

Inventor(s):

DUBRUL William,

FULTON Richard Eustis III,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9923952 A1 19990520

Application: WO 98US23846 19981111 (PCT/WO US9823846)

Priority Application: US 9765118 19971112

Designated States: JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English  
Fulltext Word Count: 6015  
English Abstract

A device for the removal of a blockage in a passageway such as a dialysis graft (10) or in a body passageway includes a catheter for reception, aspiration of the blockage, and an occlusion engaging element (24) distal of the distal end of the catheter (16) which occlusion engaging element is supported on a wire (22) that extends through the catheter (16). At the distal end of the catheter (16), there is a device such as a multi-wing malecot expansion device (18) that is expanded after the catheter (16) is placed in position so as to block the occlusion from passing around the outside of the catheter (16). The support wire (22) can be a movable core guide wire (22) which has braided device (24) on its distal end.

22/3,AB/19 (Item 19 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00454518  
PERCUTANEOUS ASPIRATION CATHETER SYSTEM  
SYSTEME DE CATHETER D'ASPIRATION PERCUTANEE  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC,  
Inventor(s):  
GORDON Lucas S,  
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 9844982 A1 19981015  
Application: WO 98US5411 19980319 (PCT/WO US9805411)  
Priority Application: US 97822364 19970320  
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
Publication Language: English  
Fulltext Word Count: 6903  
English Abstract

This invention is a percutaneous aspiration catheter (18) for removing thrombus or other emboli from blood vessels (10), and a method of extracting embolus pieces larger than the diameter of the catheter (18). The percutaneous aspiration catheter has barbs (60) positioned near its end to trap material within the catheter.

22/3,AB/26 (Item 26 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00294272  
APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ASPIRATING INTRAVASCULAR, PULMONARY AND CARDIAC OBSTRUCTIONS  
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'ASPIRATION D'OBSTRUCTIONS INTRAVASCULAIRES, PULMONAIRES ET CARDIAQUES  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
RUGGIO Joseph M,  
Inventor(s):  
RUGGIO Joseph M,  
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 9512421 A1 19950511  
Application: WO 94US12804 19941104 (PCT/WO US9412804)  
Priority Application: US 93148156 19931104; US 94177852 19940105  
Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English  
Fulltext Word Count: 12627  
English Abstract

Disclosed is an apparatus and technique for aspirating substances partially or completely occluding blood vessels or chambers of the heart. The aspirator assembly comprises a catheter assembly and a suction member for aspirating substances through the catheter. The catheter assembly comprises a catheter which travels over a guidewire. Exemplary suction members used for aspirating include a syringe or a vacuum reservoir. **The method of treating the intravascular site comprises the steps of advancing a catheter assembly through a patient's vasculature until a distal end of the catheter assembly reaches an area close to the site, and aspirating occluding substances in the vicinity of the site through the distal end of the catheter assembly.** The method may also include the additional steps of introducing medication through the catheter, and pulverizing the occlusion or any of its residue, prior to aspirating the occluding substances.

22/3,AB/27 (Item 27 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00292083  
RHEOLYTIC OCCLUSION REMOVAL CATHETER SYSTEM AND METHOD  
SYSTEME DE CATHETERS D'ELIMINATION RHEOLITIQUE DES OCCLUSIONS ET PROCEDE  
CORRESPONDANT  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
LAKE REGION MANUFACTURING COMPANY INC,  
Inventor(s):  
DANCE Creg W,  
ERB Steven J,  
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 9510232 A1 19950420  
Application: WO 94US11343 19941006 (PCT/WO US9411343)  
Priority Application: US 93134089 19931008  
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
Publication Language: English  
Fulltext Word Count: 7869  
English Abstract

A catheter system of this invention comprises elongate, hollow, inner (14) and outer (12) coaxial catheters having distal and proximate ends. The distal end of the outer catheter terminates short of the distal end of the inner catheter. The catheters may be independently movable with respect to each other. **The inner catheter wall defines a central lumen (18) which fluidly couples the proximal and distal ends of the inner catheter and through which a guide wire (60) can pass. The central lumen has a reduced diameter distal portion which, with an occluder means (e.g., a guide wire), is adapted to restrict distal fluid delivery therethrough.** The distal end of the inner catheter is fluidly coupled to a diffusion manifold (28) which includes a plurality of fluid diffusion orifices. Located between the diffusion manifold and the distal end of the outer catheter is a diffuser (40). The diffuser, which may be fixedly or rotatably mounted, is located so that fluid exiting from the diffusion orifices impinges thereon and is dispersed toward the occlusion.

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Feb W03  
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020214,UT=20020207

| Set        | Items     | Description                                       |
|------------|-----------|---|
| S1         | 5645      | GUIDEWIRE? OR GUIDE()WIRE? ?                      |
| S2         | 36393     | ASPIRAT?  |
| S3         | 49334     | SUCTION?  |
| S4         | 76710     | DRAIN?  |
| S5         | 24596     | CATHETER?   |
| S6         | 6049      | EMBOL?  |
| S7         | 21166     | OCCLU?  |
| S8         | 171       | ATHEROEMBOL?                                      |
| S9         | 27498     | THROMB?   |
| S10        | 39151     | CLOT? ? OR CLOTT???                               |
| S11        | 4258      | STENOSIS OR STENOTIC                              |
| S12        | 111500    | VESSEL? ?   |
| S13        | 32821     | VASCULA?  |
| S14        | 28671     | VENOUS OR VENA OR VEIN? ?                         |
| S15        | 27266     | ARTERY OR ARTERI???                               |
| S16        | 121       | S1(S)S2:S4(5N)S5                                  |
| S17        | 76235     | S6:S11  |
| S18        | 146221    | S12:S15   |
| S19        | 35        | S16(S)S17   |
| S20        | 29        | S19(S)S18   |
| S21        | 29        | IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)   |
| <b>S22</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)</b> |
| S23        | 17        | S2(N)S5(S)S1                                      |
| <b>S24</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>S23 NOT S20</b>                                |

\*\*\*\*\*

**TITLES, DESCRIPTORS, OR KEY-WORD-IN-CONTEXT (NO BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS OR ABSTRACTS)**

29/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 73)  
05738682 EMBASE No: 1994149422

Catheter modification for transrenal temporary total ureteral  
obstruction: The ' occlusive ' nephroureteral catheter  
1994

29/6/10 (Item 10 from file: 94)  
02216643 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0909092 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E  
Strategy of Treatment for Acute Massive Pulmonary Embolism in Patients  
with Contraindication for Thrombolysis . , 1994

29/6/17 (Item 17 from file: 155)  
07483710 92100939 PMID: 1759026  
[Coronary angioplasty with a rotary atherotome]  
Angioplastia coronaria con aterotomo de rotacion.  
Aug-Sep 1991

29/6/18 (Item 18 from file: 155)  
07405930 91299662 PMID: 2069931  
Novel system for percutaneous cardiopulmonary bypass.  
1991

29/6/19 (Item 19 from file: 155)  
07200706 90161163 PMID: 2305098  
Tube tamponade: potential pitfall in angiography of arterial hemorrhage  
associated with percutaneous drainage catheters .  
Mar 1990

29/6/20 (Item 20 from file: 155)  
06551871 89072127 PMID: 2909119  
Anastomosed ureters: fluoroscopically guided transconduit retrograde  
catheterization .  
Jan 1989

29/6/25 (Item 25 from file: 5)  
04295773 BIOSIS NO.: 000078025316  
CHRONIC PER CUTANEOUS PERI CARDIAL DRAINAGE WITH MODIFIED PIGTAIL  
CATHETERS IN CHILDREN  
1984

29/6/26 (Item 26 from file: 155)  
03498197 76156419 PMID: 1258506  
[Transfemoral coronary angiography. II. Technical aspects of risk  
lowering]  
Feb 1976

33/6/3 (Item 1 from file: 73)  
11274187 EMBASE No: 2001290207  
MR-guided percutaneous drainage of abdominal fluid collections in  
combination with X-ray fluoroscopy: Initial clinical experience  
2001

33/6/4 (Item 2 from file: 73)  
11229579 EMBASE No: 2001244398

Internal jugular venous cannulation (multiple letters) [4]  
2001

33/6/6 (Item 4 from file: 73)  
07217571 EMBASE No: 1998110464

Prevention of the inadvertent aspiration of air into 6 French guiding  
catheters during magic wallstent implantation  
1998

20/6,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
09706535 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19691627 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Interventional radiology. (Issues in Imaging, part 2)  
August 2, 1997  
WORD COUNT: 3734 LINE COUNT: 00311

... percutaneous approach determined by the imaging so that vital  
organs are not traversed by the drainage catheter. Catheters up to  
30F may be inserted under local anaesthetic. Percutaneous nephrostomy is  
usually done by...  
...disrupted by ESWL a catheter is inserted into the ureter from a  
cystoscope to prevent occlusion of the ureter by stone fragments. This  
catheter has a pigtail-shaped tip at each...  
...report of erosion of a stiff catheter into the iliac vessels, which  
caused haematuria, but embolisation of the bleeding vessels was performed  
percutaneously. In patients with pelvic radiation and long-term...  
...and the tubes should be changed regularly. This is usually done during  
cystoscopy over a guidewire introduced from below. Broken portions of  
ureteric catheters can be retrieved via a nephrostomy when...

20/6,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00028624

Evaluation of Silicone Elastomer Catheters for Long-term Intravenous  
Chemotherapy (ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS)

LINE COUNT: 00188 WORD COUNT: 02608

... The catheters that were accidentally dislodged or mechanically damaged  
were replaced using a J-shaped guide wire through the same venipuncture  
site. Four catheters had to be removed because of phlebitis; all...  
... myelosuppressed at the time of the infectious episode. A total of seven  
catheters developed intraluminal occlusion with blood clot; however,  
only one of these had to be removed. Injection of urokinase into the  
occluded Silastic catheter, as described previously, (Ref. 10)  
consistently reestablished the patency and avoided the removal...  
...0.5 to 1 mL of urokinase (5,000 IU/mL) and five minutes later  
aspirating the catheter. The only catheter that was removed because  
of occlusion was done outside our institution without a trial of  
urokinase. Subclavian thrombosis occurred as a complication in one  
patient, requiring the removal of the catheter. This patient...

22/8/7 (Item 7 from file: 88)  
DIALOG(R)File 88:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
02924349 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12199768  
Open vs. closed peritoneal lavage in abdominal trauma. (Tips from Other  
Journals)  
May, 1992  
WORD COUNT: 371 LINE COUNT: 00031  
DESCRIPTORS: Peritoneal lavage--Technique; Hemorrhage--Diagnosis

22/8/8 (Item 8 from file: 88)  
DIALOG(R)File 88:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
02677519 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11630710  
Peritoneal lavage in obese trauma patients. (Tips from Other Journals)  
Nov, 1991  
WORD COUNT: 319 LINE COUNT: 00032  
DESCRIPTORS: Overweight persons--Surgery; Peritoneal lavage--Technique

22/8/9 (Item 9 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01427915 Supplier Number: 41708362 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
Endoscopic Method Bypasses Urethral Strictures  
Dec, 1990  
Word Count: 435  
PUBLISHER NAME: Advanstar Communications, Inc.  
EVENT NAMES: \*390 (Nonmanufacturing technology)  
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: \*1USA (United States)  
PRODUCT NAMES: \*8000419 (Surgical Procedures NEC)  
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); HLTH (Healthcare - Medical  
and Health)  
NAICS CODES: 62 (Health Care and Social Assistance)

22/8/12 (Item 12 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00046992  
Copyright (C) 1989 American Medical Association  
Percutaneous Cholecystostomy in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute  
Cholecystitis in the High-Risk Patient (PAPERS READ BEFORE THE 96TH ANNUAL  
MEETING OF THE WESTERN SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF, NOV 14-16,  
1988)  
LINE COUNT: 00343 WORD COUNT: 04738

22/8/13 (Item 13 from file: 444)  
DIALOG(R)File 444:(c) 2002 Mass. Med. Soc. All rts. reserv.  
00105708  
Copyright 1989 by the Massachusetts Medical Society  
Dissolution Of Cholesterol Gallbladder Stones By Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether  
Administered By Percutaneous Transhepatic Catheter (Original Article)  
1989;

22/8/17 (Item 17 from file: 457)  
DIALOG(R)File 457:(c) 2000 The Lancet, Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
00076226 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
TITLE: Original Articles: Randomised trial of endoscopic versus  
percutaneous stent insertion in malignant obstructive jaundice  
1987 Jul 11  
WORD COUNT: 4069

22/8/18 (Item 18 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00011795  
Copyright (C) 1986 American Medical Association  
Percutaneous Transhepatic Biliary Drainage; Results and Complications in  
81 Patients (ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS )  
LINE COUNT: 00225 WORD COUNT: 03118

22/8/19 (Item 19 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00027283  
Copyright (C) 1984 American Medical Association  
Fatal Hemothorax Caused by a Subclavian Hemodialysis Catheter; Thoughts on  
Prevention (CLINICAL OBSERVATION)  
LINE COUNT: 00110 WORD COUNT: 01528

22/8/20 (Item 20 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00038744  
Copyright (C) 1983 American Medical Association  
Combined Fluoroendoscopic Removal of Retained Biliary Stones (PAPERS READ  
BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN  
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, RANCHO MIRAGE, CALIF, JAN 14-16, 1983)  
LINE COUNT: 00138 WORD COUNT: 01916

22/8/21 (Item 21 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00038743  
Copyright (C) 1983 American Medical Association  
Percutaneous Transhepatic Drainage; Risks and Benefits (PAPERS READ  
BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN  
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, RANCHO MIRAGE, CALIF, JAN 14-16, 1983)  
LINE COUNT: 00326 WORD COUNT: 04504

22/8/22 (Item 22 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00038915  
Copyright (C) 1983 American Medical Association  
Role of Surgical and Percutaneous Drainage in the Treatment of Abdominal  
Abscesses (PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SURGICAL  
INFECTION SOCIETY, BOSTON, APRIL 19-20, 1982--PART II)  
LINE COUNT: 00387 WORD COUNT: 05350

22/8/23 (Item 23 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00027638  
Copyright (C) 1983 American Medical Association  
Pyogenic Liver Abscess (GRAND ROUNDS)  
LINE COUNT: 00239 WORD COUNT: 03306

22/8/24 (Item 24 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00002436  
Copyright (C) 1982 American Medical Association  
Percutaneous Radiographically Guided Catheter Drainage of Abdominal  
Abscesses (ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS)  
LINE COUNT: 00161 WORD COUNT: 02224

22/8/25 (Item 25 from file: 813)  
DIALOG(R)File 813:(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.  
0245358 DE003  
NATIONAL-STANDARD INTENDS TO DIVEST ITS MEDICAL PRODUCTS GROUP  
DATE: February 23, 1990  
WORD COUNT: 190  
COMPANY NAME: NATIONAL-STANDARD COMPANY; NATIONAL-STANDARD MEDICAL

PRODUCTS

TICKER SYMBOL: NSD (NYS)  
PRODUCT: MACHINERY (MAC); HEALTH CARE, HOSPITALS (HEA)  
STATE: MICHIGAN (MI)  
SECTION HEADING: BUSINESS

26/6/3 (Item 1 from file: 444)

00116098

Complications of Endoscopic Biliary Sphincterotomy (Original Articles)  
1996;

20/TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Catheter assembly for use as interventional guiding catheters ,  
comprises a tubular body having thermoresponsive distal tip portion fixed  
to distal end of catheter assembly

20/TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Endoluminal aspiration catheter comprises guidewire and  
endovascular catheter insertable into lumen of aspiration catheter

20/TI/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Catheter for isolating blood vessel segment has guiding catheter connected to  
inflation port to expand attached latex balloon as fluid is injected through  
port, and aspiration port coupled to major lumen to evacuate material

20/TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Catheter exchange method allows for removal of standard guide wire  
and replacement with guide wire or catheter bearing an occlusive  
device e.g. during percutaneous transluminal angioplasty

20/TI/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Device for augmenting flow in patients suffering from occlusive  
cerebro-vascular disease, comprises tubular members carried within the  
lumen of an elongate catheter

20/TI/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Atherectomy device that permits occlusive material to be removed from  
tortuous and small diameter vessels , comprises a cutting region  
including slotted tubular members interconnected by flexible segments

20/TI/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Rendering object surfaces resistant to biopolymer adhesion

20/TI/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Production of bio-compatible medical device with immobilized biomolecule  
on substrate surface

20/TI/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

Biostatic composition comprising an antimicrobial agent bonded to a polymer, prevents bacterial adhesion to e.g. medical devices

20/TI/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Thrombectomy catheter for percutaneous use in veins and arteries , possibly obviating lysis medication

20/TI/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Apparatus for removing blockages from arteries etc.

20/TI/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Vascular catheter system used in balloon angioplasty, laser ablation angioplasty, balloon embolectomy

20/TI/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Catheter for injecting medical solution during surgery in blood vessel - includes porous resin material that sucks medical solution to be injected into blood vessel when predefined portion of balloon is pressed

20/TI/26 (Item 26 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Percutaneous aspiration catheter system used to break up and extract blood clots from blood vessels - has barbs positioned near distal end to trap material within catheter, barbs being integrally formed with ring mounted within lumen

20/TI/28 (Item 28 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Distal atherectomy catheter for removing obstructions, plaque, stenosis, occlusions etc. from an artery or coronary vessel - has cutter head assembly attached to the distal end of the catheter tube, with rotary cutter mounted within the cutter head assembly and connected to flexible drive

20/TI/30 (Item 30 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Atherectomy cutter - comprises resilient blades between hubs at rotatable torque tube end for insertion in catheter , with blades compressed, and has funnel at tube end to collect debris under suction

20/TI/31 (Item 31 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Distal atherectomy catheter for removing obstructions, plaque, stenosis and occlusions from artery or coronary vessel - has reciprocal rotary cutter head at distal end of catheter rotated at low speed i.e 2000 rpm for progressively opening lumen of blood vessel and entrapping excised material into containment housing

20/TI/33 (Item 33 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.  
Catheter system for removal of vascular obstructions - has inner catheter body wall defining central lumen which fluidically couples distal and proximal ends of inner catheter

22/TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
EXPANDABLE ABLATION BURR

22/TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
MEDICAL DEVICE/ WITH BRAID AND COIL

22/TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
MECHANICAL PUMP FOR REMOVAL OF FRAGMENTED MATTER AND METHODS OF MANUFACTURE  
AND USE

22/TI/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DIFFERENTIALLY PERFUSING A PATIENT DURING  
CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS

22/TI/10 (Item 10 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
FILTER FLUSH SYSTEM AND METHODS OF USE

22/TI/11 (Item 11 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
METHODS AND LOW PROFILE APPARATUS FOR REDUCING EMBOLIZATION DURING  
TREATMENT OF CAROTID ARTERY DISEASE

22/TI/14 (Item 14 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
REMOTELY REMOVABLE COVERING AND SUPPORT

22/TI/15 (Item 15 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
DEVICE AND METHOD FOR RADIATION THERAPY

22/TI/17 (Item 17 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
NOVEL APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ISOLATED PELVIC PERFUSION

22/TI/18 (Item 18 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
ELECTROSURGICAL SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR RECANALIZATION OF OCCLUDED BODY LUMENS

22/TI/23 (Item 23 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
APPARATUS FOR REMOVAL OF MATERIAL FROM STENTS

22/TI/24 (Item 24 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
IMPROVED HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

22/TI/25 (Item 25 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
RADIATION TREATMENT OF THE VASCULAR SYSTEM

22/TI/28 (Item 28 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

PERCUTANEOUS TRANSSEPTAL LEFT ATRIAL CANNULATION SYSTEM

22/TI/29 (Item 29 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
CATHETER-NEEDLE ASSEMBLY AND METHOD FOR DRAINAGE OF FLUID COLLECTIONS

24/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)  
00363142  
Catheter Y-connector with guidewire locking means.  
Total word count - documents A + B 3168

24/6/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)  
00751433 \*\*Image available\*\*  
METHOD AND KIT FOR TRANSVENOUSLY ACCESSING THE PERICARDIAL SPACE VIA THE  
RIGHT ATRIUM  
Publication Year: 2000

24/6/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)  
00510812 \*\*Image available\*\*  
CATHETER SHAFT  
Publication Year: 1999

24/6/4 (Item 3 from file: 349)  
00458417  
METHOD FOR TRANSVENOUSLY ACCESSING THE PERICARDIAL SPACE VIA THE RIGHT ATRIUM  
Publication Year: 1998

24/6/5 (Item 4 from file: 349)  
00226700  
SURGICAL ACCESS DEVICE HAVING VARIABLE POST-INSERTION CROSS-SECTIONAL GEOMETRY  
Publication Year: 1993